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ENGLISH LITERATURE, HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY, ETC.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE
PLACE-NOMENCLATURE
OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

(CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 2)

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IX.—*A Monograph of the Place-nomenclature of the Province of New Brunswick.*

(Contribution to the History of New Brunswick, No. 2.)

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INTRODUCTION.

The scientific investigation of the principles and historical development of the place-nomenclature of particular countries is a study hardly yet in esteem among us. It is the custom to consider it, in this country at least, as an appropriate hobby for elderly men of leisure, but as hardly worthy the serious attention and exact methods of trained investigators. It is true, it does not represent the highest kind of historic research, which consists in the elucidation of movements and institutions; but it surely deserves a leading place among those antiquarian studies, whose function it is to throw side-lights upon history and supply it with details, but which, at the same time, constitute to most men the greatest charm of historical study.

The values of exact and exhaustive study of place-nomenclature in limited districts are as follows :

First. It contributes to historical facts. It gives evidence of the presence of earlier or pre-historic races ; of their migrations ; in old countries, even of their habits and grade of civilization, and of the structure of their language. It locates exactly the sites of historical events, and makes the geography of old documents intelligible. It renders great service to cartography, with which indeed it is inseparably bound up.

Second. It contributes to education in facilitating the study of history and geography, of which it is a connecting link. Place-names form a permanent register or index of the course and events of a country's history ; they are the fossils exposed in the cross-section of that history, marking its successive periods ; and so lasting are they that records in stone or brass are not to be compared with them for endurance. Scarcely a great event in a country's life fails to leave evidence of its happening in some place-name, and the skilful teacher may use these to make the event seem more real, to arouse interest, fix attention and aid memory.

Third. It contributes to desirable uniformity and relative stability in the use of place-names, and supplies data for appropriate nomenclature in the future. Where more than one form of a name is in use, reference to its origin and history will always show which should be adopted. The making known of pleasing and appropriate historic names, which have become obsolete, may suggest their revival as new ones are needed in the future—an obvious gain.

Fourth and last, though not least, it has a subjective, or if one pleases, a hobby value, in that it offers to non-professional students a subject which calls forth the exercise of the best investigating faculties, with the accompanying pure and keen intellectual pleasures.

To realize these values, at least the first three, the theory and history of place-nomenclature in the given country must be fully and accurately known, not merely as a collection of curious and interesting derivations, but philosophically, in the light of its evolution. The logical basis for such knowledge is a monograph, which shall treat in summary the abstract principles of the general subject, its historical development in the particular district, and the individual history of each name. Such a work not only renders present knowledge available to the historian, the teacher, the geographer, but it forms the best possible basis for further investigation. In this spirit the present work is offered to those whom it may interest.

PART I.

AN ESSAY TOWARDS AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PLACE-NOMENCLATURE.

The place-nomenclature of any given region is the product of an evolution which is the resultant of the operation of many causes, which fall into two divisions of supreme importance. First, there are the principles which control the giving, changing and persisting of names in general; these are not written, nor even, as a rule, consciously recognized, but are the result of the mode of working of the human mind; in other words, they are psychological. They differ somewhat in different races, and especially with different grades or kinds of civilization, but in the main they are everywhere the same. Their influence may be compared with that of heredity in the evolution of organisms. Secondly, there is the actual history or sequence of movements and events in the discovery, exploration, settlement and subsequent progress of the given region, all influenced strongly by its physiography, and applicable, of course, to that particular region alone. Its influence is comparable to that of environment in organic evolution. As in an organism, heredity gives the groundwork, leaving environment to mould the exact details of form, so in place-nomenclature the psychological composition of the race-mind determines how names shall arise and grow, while the history of the particular place supplies their exact form. It is well to examine apart these two phases of the subject, since the first is of very wide application, while the second belongs in the present work to New Brunswick alone.

To examine the general principles more exactly, it is convenient to inquire into, first, those qualities of place-names which give them their character; second, how they arise, alter, persist or die out; third, how they may best be investigated.

1. On the Qualities of Places Names.

Names of places, or of anything else, are primarily mere symbols—conveniences for connecting, through the medium of sound, material objects with mental impressions. Their use depends entirely upon that co-operation of sound-perception and memory by which a certain sound, or set of sounds, can come to recall unconsciously an image of an associated object before the mind; and it is not in the least necessary that there shall be any relation or connection between sound and object other than that of habitual association. This is very plain in the case of the most important of all names, those of people. Nor for convenience in their

use does it matter in the least how that association originally came about, whether the sounds imitate a noise made by the object in case it be animal or audible phenomenon, or whether, as is most common, they describe some quality of it, or whether it arose in some other now forgotten fashion,—association, and that only, is the leading attribute of a name. While, therefore, it is association which gives names their value, and some ancient circumstance which supplies the sounds, the exact forms which they have are controlled by a series of secondary principles, of which the greatest is that of convenience, which means in the main, economy of effort, mental and physical, and which is therefore physiological as well as psychological; and the number and exact combinations of sounds used are thus fixed.

All names of places do not appeal to us as equally pleasing, and the reasons for their differences are worthy of analysis. When, for the first time, we hear or read a new place-name, it may strike us in any one of several ways—as grand, sonorous, pretty, pathetic, uncouth or ludicrous. Our sensations in this case are, of course, in part personal or individual, and influenced by our own experiences; names of places where we have suffered become hateful to us, and memories of a happy childhood may make pleasing the most uncouth of names; and feelings called up by these are extended to others which at all resemble them. But, in addition to the taste in names thus peculiar to each individual, he shares at the same time, to a greater or less extent, in the taste for names characteristic of the race or nation of which he is a member. That this national taste exists there is everywhere evidence. Thus, to the average American, most of the place-names of England seem dignified and pleasing—so that he has adopted very many of them; those of Italy seem musical; those of Arctic America often pathetic; those of China awkward, and those of the newer west absurd. The origin of this race-taste is complex, but in general we may recognize that there has developed in any given people, as the aggregate result of the experiences of the past, a certain taste in such matters which forms a standard with which new experiences are unconsciously compared and tested, with the result that they fall into their proper categories as above. How widely the standards in place-names differ with different peoples speaking different languages, becomes plain on inspection of their maps.

We have now to examine our own race-taste in place-names; in other words, to learn what ones are among us considered as the best, and why? In general, no doubt, we give first place to those which, at the same time, are pleasing in sound, suggest no incongruous ideas, and involve no confusion of localities—that is, the best place-names are those which possess **MELODY, DIGNITY and INDIVIDUALITY.**

MELODY.—This consists in a well-balanced succession of pleasing, easily-pronounced sounds. It is the vowels which give the musical note,

but these alone would lack strength, which the consonants supply. In our language we prefer a fair balance of the two, and run neither so far to the one as do the Italians, nor to the other as the Germans. Thus *America*, *Canada*, *Metapedia*, *Yosemite*, are to us musical, though we are not averse to more consonants and greater strength, as in *Oregon*, *Labrador*, *Restigouche*, especially when they are sonorous. But strong gutturals and nasals are not so pleasing, especially when repeated, as *Hong Kong*, *Pokiok*, *Skager Rack*. The history of place-names shows that they always tend, in time, to become, if not more melodious, at least more simple and easy to pronounce, as will later be shown. If sounds difficult to pronounce in succession come accidentally together, alterations for greater ease follow by processes well understood by students of philology.

DIGNITY.—This consists in freedom from incongruous associations, together with such a series of sounds as conveys to the mind somewhat the same impression that the place itself does. The very association of sound with object, which makes names possible at all, carries drawbacks with its advantages; objects are numberless, while distinct sounds and easy combinations are few, so that we must use the same sound for different objects, and many are so alike as to be easily confounded, on which depends the existence of puns. Hence, in place-names, the sounds often suggest other and distinct ideas, and when these are, by contrast, incongruous or absurd, the name, as a whole, is spoiled and lacks dignity. Our best names contain no such suggestions, but it is otherwise with *Bagdad*, *Skowhegan*, *Pugwash*, and many names of the new west. Connected with dignity is the charm of the unfamiliar, to be spoken of again. It is because they are usually unlike common words that aboriginal names are often so good. Again, though sound and object have no necessary connection except association, it is nevertheless true that certain sounds, or combinations, do of themselves convey distinct impressions—some of calm strength; others of ruggedness; others of prettiness; others of amusement; and when these sounds or names are applied to places which themselves convey the corresponding impressions, those names have dignity. Thus, through their sounds alone, *Monadnock* and *Katahdin* are dignified names for mountains; *Niagara* for a great waterfall, and *Minnehaha* for a smaller one; *Amazon* for a great river, *Miramichi* for a smaller; while *Kalamazoo* or *Timbuctoo*, no matter to what applied, make everybody smile. How important the mere sound is in conveying impressions every poet and novelist knows well; and Milton, as often quoted, has marshalled splendidly some of the grandest of them in "Paradise Lost."

The length of place-names has something to do with their dignity. Those we recognize as best have oftenest three syllables, frequently four; sometimes two and rarely one; and, in general, the most pleasing names are somewhat longer than those less pleasant. The reason for this is no

doubt in part practical, since two or three-syllabled names are more easy to comprehend and less liable to confusion with others than are shorter ones; but aside from this, it seems to be true that a sense of greater importance and power is conveyed by longer words, and the chance for conveying by the sounds impressions of grandeur, wildness, etc., is certainly greater.

When we pass in review the more important place-names, we find, as a rule, that they are dignified and pleasing. Indeed, it is difficult to find examples of displeasing or undignified names which apply to large geographical features. This is true of the continents, oceans, great mountain ranges, most provinces, states and large cities. If we seek the reason for this two explanations occur: first, that long association with grand objects has made the names seem grand; second, that a process of modification and selection has brought the names to a form that is pleasing. The second I hold to be mainly true, though with some help from the first, and it is borne out by the way in which we give to foreign names a form of our own. It implies in the race a certain rough poetry, an unconscious perception that large and dignified places should be appropriately named. The trivial names which displease us in new countries are those of small places; our western provinces and states are themselves grandly named, and even the bad minor names disappear as civilization advances. No doubt advancing culture tends to eliminate bad names, as it does bad pictures and furniture. Most large places have at different times had different names, and it is usual to consider that accident has chiefly determined which one has survived; but I think the cause of the final choice is to be found much more in the unconscious agreement among men as to which of them is most fitting to that place.

UNIQUENESS.—This consists chiefly in the application of a name to a single place, so that but a single idea is associated with it. That place-name is one of the best when no added word is necessary in order that it may be perfectly understood. We can say *Amazon*, *Pyrenees*, *Chicago*, *Nova Scotia*, and each conveys a single idea which no added words can make clearer; but *Quebec*, *Ottawa*, *Washington*, need added words for identification, and these delay and make less pleasing the reception of the intended idea. Uniqueness may even make a name otherwise not good seem pleasing, as *Medicine Hat*, *Burnt Church*. No matter how excellent a name may be in itself, it is cheapened by extension to other places.

In this analysis I have so far taken no account of another quality of place-names, often spoken of, their appropriateness in meaning to the place; but this is an incidental not an essential quality. It consists in either; first, the sounds in the name may express accidentally (not etymologically) some attribute of the place, as *Jutland* [i.e., *Juteland*]; or, second, the name when analysed etymologically is found to contain a word, or compound of words, of our own or a foreign language, describ-

ing a peculiarity of the place, either a physical characteristic (*Pacific, Eau Claire*), its position (*North Cape, Transvaal*), the occurrence of some object (*Montana, Gold Coast*), ownership (*England*), or some event (*Newfoundland*). When a name is otherwise good it certainly is an added advantage if it contains also a descriptive or otherwise appropriate meaning; its association with the place is thereby the closer, and our sense of fitness is gratified. But no degree of fitness of meaning can compensate for lack of melody and dignity, at least from an aesthetic point of view, though for practical purposes it may. Indeed, by many people, principally the uneducated, descriptive names are preferred, no doubt because of their convenience, i.e., their economy both of language and ideas; but with advancing culture comes greater pleasure and precision in words, and, hence, less adherence to common descriptive phrases. From the present point of view, place-names are of three classes: first, those in our own language whose meaning is at once clear; second, those in our own language whose meaning is obscured by changes; third, those in a foreign language. Of these, as a rule, the second and third are better than the first, for the latter are likely to suffer in dignity from their very familiarity, but the others, while holding a meaning which brings pleasure in the discovery, have, with other good qualities, all of the charm of the unfamiliar or unknown. That there is charm in the unknown all experience shows, and the power of a ritual in a strange tongue, the call to fortune in a far-off land, the attractiveness of names left by forgotten races, all are phases of one principle.

The very best of all names, then, I hold to be those which are melodious in sound, dignified in form, unique in application, and which, beneath an unfamiliar form, possess a meaning exactly appropriate to the place.

2. *How place-names originate, change and persist, or become extinct.*

HOW THEY ORIGINATE.—This may occur in either of two ways: first, they spring up without intention as it were, spontaneously; second, they are deliberately given by those in authority. In the former case they are for the most part originally descriptive, given by aboriginal peoples and by the more primitive class of civilized races, and apply to natural features. In the latter case they may be descriptive, but are oftener commemorative, and are given by explorers, by settlers after deliberation, or by legislators, and apply oftenest to artificial divisions.

Of all place-names, those of descriptive origin are far the most numerous and important. There are some eight classes of them, expressing:

1. The common noun and article when the place is single, as *the city, the river*, etc., used precisely as proper nouns.

2. Physical features, as colour (*Red Head*), size (*Big Brook*), shape (*Long Island*), composition (*Rocky Mountains*), number (*Three Islands*).

3. Resemblance to well-known objects (*Sugar Loaf*, *Old Friar*).

4. Impressions made on the beholder, either pleasant (*Mount Pleasant*), or uncanny (*Devil's Slide*).

5. Position, as to the compass (*North Lake*), on a stream (*Upper Kingsclear*).

6. Occurrence of some object there, as animals (*Gannet Rock*), plants (*Birch Ridge*).

7. Ownership, by a people (*Indian Village*), or an individual.

8. An associated event, as the exploit of a man (*Pike's Peak*), a battle (*Battle Hill*), a conflagration (*Burnt Church*).

Among aboriginal peoples names of the seventh class are, for small features, wanting, and those of the second most abundant. Their names apply only to features of importance in their mode of life, to rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., and where now applied to artificial features, that is subsequent and by white men. They need and have no generic names for countries; these are always described by the name of the people inhabiting them.

Among the more primitive classes of civilized peoples on the other hand, ownership names, for places limited enough to have a single owner, are commonest of all, of course on account of their convenience, and after them come the other classes in nearly equal proportions. One may find primitive names of these kinds, unaffected by legislation, in the verbal nomenclature of country people and sailors, and with particular perfection in that of river-drivers. (See later under *St. Croix*.) In their very origin the names in all of these classes are simply descriptive phrases, common nouns and adjectives; *black point* is at first only a shorter way of saying *the point which is black*, but gradually by use the name becomes so associated with the place that it recalls it by its very sound, without the intermediation of the descriptive idea, and when this occurs it has become a proper noun, has attained its majority and become a true place-name; and when by alterations through use or change of language its original meaning is no longer prominent or even recognizable, it rises in rank among place-names.

There are prevalent many erroneous origins for names of this class, as will be discussed later under the investigation of place-names.

Of names deliberately given, there are three important classes:

1. Those of explorers.

3. Those of legislators.

2. Those of settlers.

4. Invented or fanciful names.

The earliest explorations are usually hasty and of wide range; names are given abundantly and while often descriptive are more often commemorative of (a) some event of the voyage (*Port Mouton*), (b) sensations upon the discovery (*Cape of Good Hope*), (c) day of a saint (*St. Lawrence*),

(d) a patron of the voyage, (e) the reigning monarch. Cartier, for example, gave many such. Sometimes the explorer's name becomes attached to his discovery (*Hudsons Bay*). Names of this kind often persist, many remain long upon maps without other actual use, sometimes wandering about from place to place, but many disappear. Later, when exploration is more careful, if there is friendly intercourse with the natives many of their names are adopted, but if there is enmity from the start, few of these can be learned. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia where French and Indians long were friends are rich in native names, while Newfoundland has hardly one.

When as a result of official explorations, settlements are formed, the rulers at home give names usually to honour some royal person, or perhaps for political effect : such are *Virginia, Carolina*. For smaller places the new settlers themselves find names, adopting those of the natives, or in consultation together choosing that of the old home, of patron, friend, ruler, or often a biblical name. A people devoted to the church, as the French, give many names of Saints to their settlements, which is plain in Quebec ; and the presence of names of this kind is the greatest difference between our place-nomenclature and that of Europe, where most of the place-names go back to heathen times.

Later the local legislators establish and name counties and townships, choosing names very commonly from the titles of prominent men in the old country ; it is thus that many English place-names have been adopted by us ; they were not given in remembrance of the places, but in honour of the Dukes, Earls and other Lords, who happened to have them in their titles. Later, when independence of the Mother Country is achieved, there awakens a local pride ; native or aboriginal names are revived, as in the newer States of the Union, and the fathers of the Republic are abundantly commemorated. If the supply from these two sources fails, they may again be brought from Europe, but this time not from the Mother Country, but from a classical region the common property of all, as has happened in New York State. Commemorative or other imported names lose their interest etymologically as soon as they are traced to another locality.

Names are often deliberately invented, as in *Indianapolis, Collina*, or are fanciful, as *Cocayne, Utopia*, and the results may be good, but when formed with the deliberate idea of poetry, as often about summer resorts, they are rarely successful.

HOW THEY CHANGE.—Changes in place-names may be so complete that the extreme forms are no more alike than the infancy and age of a man, yet be the same individual. The chief cause of change is transfer from one language to another, which results in (1) changes in sound due to hearing wrongly the unfamiliar syllables ; (2) familiarization or alteration of the unfamiliar into the nearest familiar sounds ; the principles

controlling such changes have been fully worked out for other words by philologists and are given at length in their books, expressed sometimes as laws. Familiarization may go farther than change of sounds, and alter whole words to make them like familiar ones, which is one of the commonest principles of nomenclature (*Manawoganish* in New Brunswick has become *Mahogany*.) Further, it may bring words really distinct in origin though somewhat alike in sound into an identical form, and probably it is for this reason that there is a *Miramichi* in New Brunswick and in Massachusetts, and a *Madawaska* in New Brunswick, in Ontario and in New York; (3) translation though this is not common, (4) incorporation of articles or other words with the name, to form one word to which are sometimes added other words of similar import though in the familiar tongue, as occurs in several of the place-names of England.

A second cause of change is simplification. There is a constant tendency, the physiological result of the operation of convenience or economy, to shorten words and eliminate hard or awkward sounds, or even easily pronounceable syllables if these are very numerous. This is especially plain in the nomenclature of old countries like England where the names have been worn so smooth by centuries of friction that they are for our tongues well-nigh ideal. In the names of a new country spelling and pronunciation usually correspond, but as they change it is pronunciation which takes the lead and spelling follows unwillingly, often lagging so far behind, especially in old countries, as England, that the two can scarcely be recognized as companions.

Changes may also be caused by misprints in important documents or maps. It is possible that the accidental omission of an *r* in De Monts' Commission of 1603 changed the ancient *Larcadia* to the modern *Acadia*.

HOW THEY PERSIST OR BECOME EXTINCT.—The chief cause of persistence of place-names is inertia; convenience is against changes, which require unwelcome effort, and usually it requires a great revolution of some kind to overcome a custom well fixed. Attachment to great natural features helps names to persist and in newly explored countries official maps have great influence in this direction. They become extinct in large numbers when there is a change of race with a different language, or again when a region is for a longer or shorter time abandoned as occurred in places in *Acadia* after the expulsion of the *Acadians*. Other causes of extinction are the replacement of one name by another when a great event, such as a battle happens, and the unconscious or deliberate replacement as a place grows in importance and culture of a trivial name by one with dignity, as has already been explained.

3. On the Investigation of Place-Names.

To find an origin for a place-name is usually easy, but to find the true origin is often difficult and sometimes impossible.

The great leading principle in their investigation is this,—to trace them back through the documents to the very earliest discoverable form, if possible to the first written form. Often this gives the origin at once, particularly if it be a name given officially by explorers or legislators; and where it is not at once plain, reference to contemporary history will usually show for what ruler, patron, or event it has been given. The most satisfactory of all origins to find are those where the author of a name tells us when and why he gave it (*St. Lawrence, Cocagne*). Names given by pioneers and early settlers are often explained by the earliest forms in contemporary documents written before they have had time to change materially. Aboriginal names are not thus explained, of course, but the earliest recorded form is usually much nearer to the true aboriginal word than the modern and often greatly altered one.

Having obtained the earliest form, if the origin is still obscure, the character of the document and its relation to contemporary history must be taken into account and the nature of the other place-names mentioned therein compared, and analogy will supply hints for further search. Next the aid of philology must be invoked, especially for native names which present the greatest difficulty. Where the native races still survive, one goes, of course, to the most intelligent individuals and by questioning them and comparing the independent answers of several can arrive at certainty in many points. But far better than the authority of the natives themselves is that of a trained philologist who knows their language and the localities, for he knows not only their words and how they apply them, but can correlate, compare and apply principles in a way they cannot. Here as elsewhere in human affairs, it is only the application of the greatest scientific skill, the most critical and judicial methods that can give the best results. The speculations of early writers, before the period of critical investigation, about origins, are of little value. Thus Lescarbot's speculation on the location of Cartier's names are worthless, and those of Cooney and Gesner in New Brunswick cannot fully be trusted.

In cases where the form of a word is plain but the cause of its application obscure, contemporary history must be searched, and where this fails, tradition may be consulted. But tradition is the least trustworthy of evidence, and in affairs beyond the memory of the narrator quite as likely to be wrong as right, while for affairs of ancient date it is worse than valueless. This is chiefly because the mind of man while craving an explanation for remarkable things is satisfied with a reasonable explanation and does not crave conviction as to its correctness. Hence

legends, guided chiefly by accidental resemblances between words, grow up to explain the origin of place-names whose real origin has been forgotten. Europe is full of such (*Antwerp*, *Mouse Tower* on the Rhine, etc.). But every region even in a new country must supply examples (*Tormentine*, *Midgie* in New Brunswick), and they are common among aboriginal peoples (*Chignecto*). Many of these stories, no doubt, are manufactured originally with no more intention of deception than fairy tales or Santa Claus legends, while others probably have grown by slight unconscious additions from different narrators. Such explanations always explain the name in its present form, and its history as traced in documents often shows it to be very different. Sometimes, however, tradition, and often would-be philologists, who can find no explanation in the present language, and more or less conscious of the great changes which names undergo, trace it back into another and fit the explanation to it there (*Shepody* from *Chapeau Dieu*), or it is supposed to arise from some expression said to be often repeated (as *Canada* from the Spanish *Aca nada*). Errors of these, or indeed of other kinds, once introduced are repeated without investigation by one author from another, especially in books of travel, etc., and often become widely believed. There is probably no subject in which there is wilder theorizing or more desire to upset received explanations than in this division of philology. For later events, however, tradition has its value, but always must be used with caution.

It will be possible, I think, in time, for philologists to work out for the investigation of place-names a series not only of principles but of laws, which would be of the widest applicability and greatest usefulness.

PART II.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLACE-NOMENCLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

While the place-nomenclature of New Brunswick, like that of other new countries, lacks the charm and polish of antiquity, it has with them the advantage that its history is largely preserved in documents, and over many of them the advantage that the languages of its native tribes are still spoken. The history of its development, therefore, falls into periods answering exactly to the periods of its general history which for New Brunswick are as follows :

1. The Indian Period.
2. The Period of Exploration, the Norsemen to Champlain, 1000-1604.
3. The French Period, 1605-1760.
4. The New England Period, 1760-1783.
5. The Loyalist Period, 1783-1790.
6. The Post-Loyalist Period, 1790-1896.
7. Present and Future.

1. *The Indian Period.*

The place-names of Indian origin in New Brunswick are as follows :

IN MALISEET TERRITORY.

Madawaska	Nashwaaksis
Quisibis	Nashwaak
Siegas	Napudagan
Waagansis	Budagan
Aroostook	Udenack
Milnagec	Cleuristic
Milpagos	Penniac
Mamozekel	Oromocto
Nictau	Rushagonis
Gulquac	Waasis
Wapskehegan	Maquapit
Odelloch	Jemseg
Odell	Grimross
Pokiok	Otnabog
Muniac	Washademoak
Guisiguit	Coak
Munquart	Nerepis
Shikatehawk	Milkish
Becaguimec	Kennebecasis
Meduxnakeng	Anagance
Meductic	Apohaqui
Pocowogamis	Ossekeag
Sheogomoc	Pickwaaket
Pokiok	Nauwigewauk
Nacawiac	Mispec
Coac	Pisarinco
Mactaquac	Manawoganish (Mahogany)
Keswick	
And the obsolete,	
Woolastook	Aucpaque
Woolastookwogamis	Pascobac
Ourangabena	
By familiarization,	
Patticake	Swan Creek
By translation,	
Spoon Island	Moosepath
(And possibly)	
Moosehorn	Partridge Island
Devil's Back	Long Island

The probably misapplied,

Onigoudi

Probably,

Iroquois

Yoho

Magundy

Musquash

Possibly,

Pokomoonshine

Sunpoke

Later made-up names,

Saagumook

Penobsquis

Quispamsis

Plumweseep.

Passekeng

IN PASSAMAQUODDY TERRITORY.

Chiputneticook (Chepedneck)

Digdeguash

Canoose

Magaguadavic

Mohannes

Piskahegan

Waweig

Midgie

Passamaquoddy

Manan

Chamcook

Popelogan

Bocabec

And the obsolete,

Seoodic

Connosquamcook

Possibly,

Mascabin

Maces Bay

And the later made-up,

Tomoowa

Peltoma

Possibly by translation,

Deer Island

IN MICMAC TERRITORY.

Restigouche

Napan

Waagan

Eseuminac

Gounamitz

Kouchibouguac

Kedgewick

Kouchibouguacsis

Patapedia

Richibucto

Upsalquitch

Buctouche

Nigadoo

Aldouane

Tête-à-gauche

Chockpish

Nepisiguit

Mahalowodan

Pokeshaw

Shediac

Pokesudie

Scadouc

Shippegan

Aboushagan

Alemek

Shemogue

Miscou	Tedish
Pokemouche	Tignish
Mattempeck	Misseguash
Tracadie	Westcock
Maliget.	Chigneeto
Tabusintac	Midgie
Eskedelloe	Joggins
Neguae	Memramecook
Tomogonops	Petitcodiac
Waubigut	Shepody
Winigut	Quiddy
Sevogle	Quaco
Semiwagan	
And the obsolete,	
Mistouche	Chacodi
Medisco	Minaqua
Probably,	
LaNim	Waugh
Antinouri	
Possibly,	
Caraquette	Miramichi
Vin (Bay du)	Sabbies
Imported,	
Popelogan	

There are certain others which, not directly of Indian but of much later origin, have been suggested by their presence. Such are Indiantown, Indian Point, Island, Village, Beach, etc., Squaw Cap, and yet others which have been given by the whites for Indians who have lived there, simple ownership names. Such are the rivers: Barnabys, Renous, Bartholomews, Cains, Taxis, Pollet, Tobique, probably Bartibog, perhaps Molus, Dennis.

This list takes no account of the great number of names not on our maps, but in constant use by the Indians themselves, the more important of which may be found in the dictionary.

The length of the list shows how rich the province is in Indian names. This we owe chiefly to the French, whose close friendship with the Indians led to the adoption of so many of their names. Nearly all in the above list occur in French documents and maps. It will be noticed that with only three or four exceptions, they apply to rivers, lakes or harbours; and this is because of the great importance of waterways in a heavily wooded country like New Brunswick, where they formed the aboriginal highways on which French and Indians travelled together.

It is needful now to examine the construction of Maliseet and Micmac place names. In the absence of exact philological data, this must be

largely empirical, and my chief source of information is the questioning of the most intelligent Indians, further references to whom will be found in the Appendix. In some words all Indians agree as to the construction and meaning, and give the roots, as in *Tomogonops*, *Magaguadavic*, *Pocowogamis*; in others a majority agree upon one interpretation, but some dissent as in *Sheogomoc*, while about others there is the widest difference of opinion as in *Restigouche*. It is only by gathering data from as many and reliable sources as possible, and carefully correlating all, that results of value can be obtained; single statements are almost worthless.

There is much popular misunderstanding about Indian place-names; they are supposed all to have a meaning exactly descriptive of the place and perfectly intelligible to every Indian. As a matter of fact a large proportion of their names are no more understood by the Indians than are the names of England by the average Englishman, and of those which are plain to them, many do not describe any quality of the place, but refer to some event supposed to have occurred there, while others are purely legendary.

The question of constancy of Indian names is important and has three phases, (1) do they shift their positions from one place to another? (2) is one name replaced by another for the same place? (3) does the form of the individual word change much in time? Of (1) I have found no case; of (2) the only example I have met with is where the aboriginal name has gone out of use and been replaced by a translation of the English name, as in the case of *Grand Lake*. As to (3) most of their place-names have remained very constant for two hundred years as the following examples will show; allowance must be made for the French pronunciation of the earlier forms, and they must be chosen from the most carefully prepared documents. Happily we possess these in records left by deMeulles, St. Valier, Gyles, Jumeau:

<i>Present name.</i>	<i>Present Maliseet pronunciation.</i>	<i>Old forms.</i>
Meductie	Me-dog'-teg	Medoctet, 1684, d'Amour's Seigniory Medogtek, 1683, St. Vallier Medocktack, 1389, Gyles
Madawaska	Med-a-wes'-kak	Medouaska, 1688, St. Vallier Medawescook, 1689, Gyles
Salmon River	Chee-min'-pic	Chimenpy, 1686, deMeulles
Grand Falls	Chik-un-ik'-a-bik	Checanekepeng, 1689, Gyles

But almost equally good examples may be found in the dictionary under *Restigouche*, *Richibucto*, *Longs Creek*, *Jacquet River*, *Tracadie*, *Nepisiguit*, *Shepody*, *Meduxnakeag*, *Nashwaak*, *Jemseg*, and in most

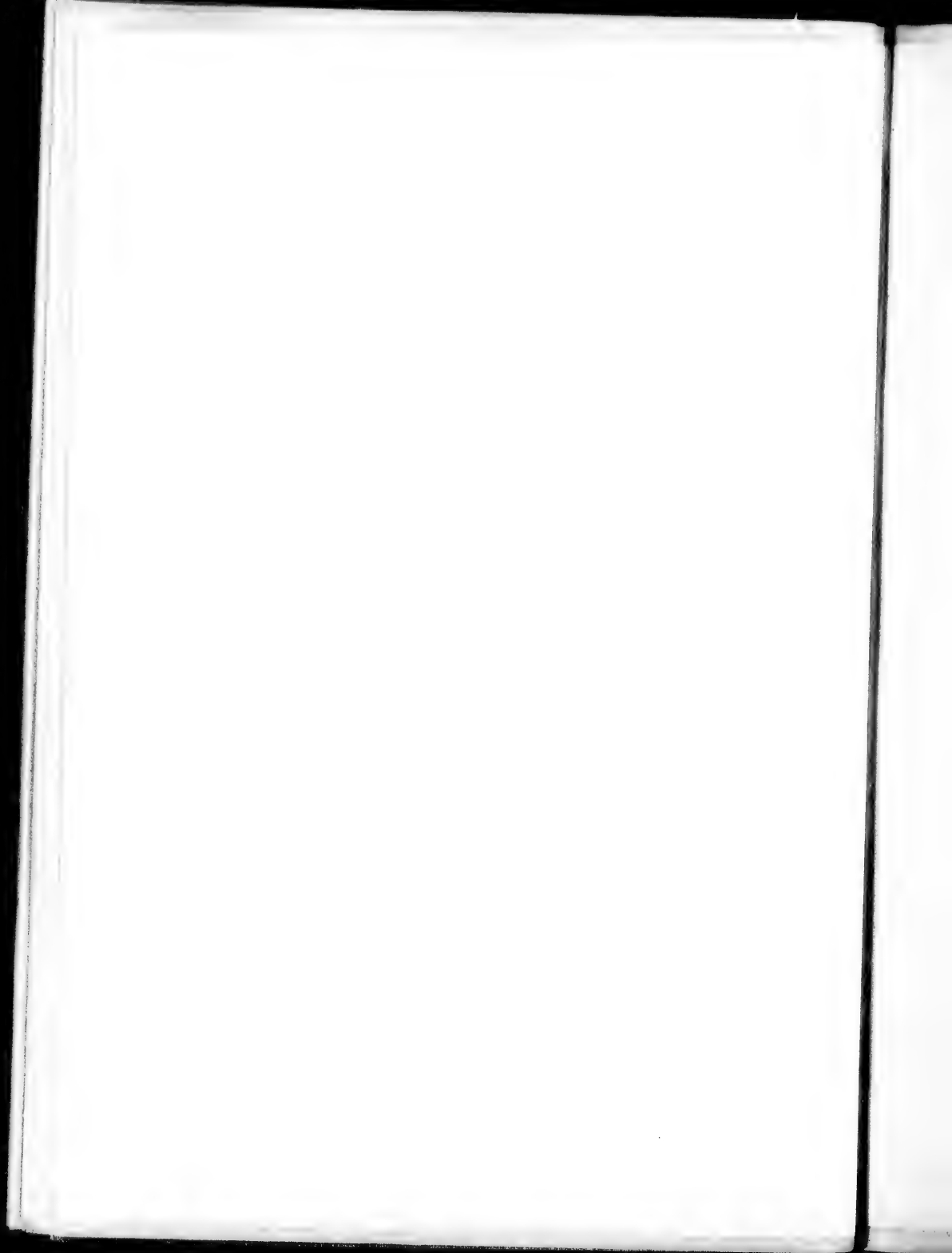
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other Indian names. On the other hand it is extremely difficult to find examples of great change, that is, authentic examples derived from the same documents as the cases above. By taking mis-spelled non-authoritative forms it is easy enough to find differences, which would not be real. The best, almost the only marked example of change I have found is in *Grimrose*, which is given by deMeulles as *Grimerasse*, and is now called in Maliseet *Et-teem-lotch*. The present Indian names, then, go back as a rule with little change for two hundred years, and how much further no one can say. From this we must infer that Indian place-names are very constant in form; and if it be true, as is often said, that Indian languages are constantly and rapidly changing, their place-names must form their most conservative and stable element, in which respect aboriginal and civilized tongues are in agreement. Their constancy in a changing language helps to explain also why so many of them are now not understood by the Indians, and also shows how completely they have become proper names and have lost the character of descriptive phrases.

The tendency to stability in place-names (as well, indeed, as in other words) unaided by maps or records is illustrated also by the fact that the pronunciation used by country-people for Indian names is often nearer the Indian form than is that generally current among people who use books, and this also where there is no intercourse at present with the Indians. It is thus with *Madawaska*, *Jemseg*, *Piskahagan* (see the dictionary). I am inclined to think that the popular notion that languages are most stable which have a literature, and are very unstable without it, is not altogether true; at all events it does not hold for place-names.

Three tribes of Indians live in New Brunswick, with about the same distribution as at its discovery, the *Micmacs* occupying the entire Gulf of St. Lawrence slope from the *Restigouche* to Nova Scotia, and the head of the Bay of Fundy; the *Maliseets* in the St. John valley, and the *Passamaquoddies* upon the St. Croix and *Passamaquoddy Bay*. Their relationships as shown in their language have not been fully worked out, though Rand has supplied data from the *Micmac* tongue. Both are of course of *Algonquin* stock. *Micmac* and *Maliseet* with much in common are yet so distinct that members of one tribe cannot readily understand those of the other; *Passamaquoddy* and *Maliseet* are, however, identical or nearly so, and are very closely allied with the dialects of the New England tribes. The *Micmacs* on the other hand seem to be related to the *Algonquin* tribes of Canada.

Though so different in most features of their language, there is an exact resemblance in many of their place-names. This is shown both in similar terminations, etc., as will be discussed below, and also in the following resemblances:

Micmac territory.

Midgie
 Nietau
 A-bay-guilt (P. E. I.)
 Wagweik (St. Mary's Bay)
 Megadawik (Liscomb Harbor)
 Keeb-amk-ek (Bathurst Harbor)
 Wel-a-mook-took (Cains River)

Maliseet territory.

Midgie
 Nietau
 A-bah-guiet (Campobello); Bag-
 weet?
 Wah-quah-cek (Oak Bay)
 Magaguadavic
 Keeb-amk-ek (at Lubec and Le-
 preau Basin)
 Wel-a-mook-took (Oromocto)

There is also some relationship between *Wool-ahs-took* or *Oo-lahs-took* (St. John) and *Lus-took* (Restigouche); perhaps they are the same word in which case the Restigouche, Miramichi, St. John and Aroostook have the same Indian name.

In all cases except the first, which is uncertain, the meanings also are identical, proving them to be the same words; further particulars are in the dictionary which follows. These names are mostly on salt water, and it may be supposed in explanation that the Micmacs once held the entire territory and the Maliseets have driven them out adopting their names; this was strongly believed in by the late Edward Jack, at least for names of the lower St. John. But further examination does not sustain it, for there are many names repeated over and over in Maliseet and Penobscot territory, which are not in Micmac, and *vice versa*. Thus in the former are—

Scoodie	Digdeguash	Kennebec
Milnocket	Coak	Baskahegan
Nashwaak	Petkik (Paticake)	Pokiok
Pocowogumis	Menascook (Gan-	Wakasoon (Little Presquile)
Mesgosguelk (Mus-	net Rock)	Madawaska
quash Harbour)		Klunquadik (Hardwood Creek)

In the latter are

Escuminac	Tracadie	Bedec (P.E.I. & N.S.)
Wakmutk (Taxis)	Nebeltook (Napan)	Panacadie (Hall's Creek)
Causapsen		Napan

But the questions thus raised, and many others, can be settled only by minute scientific study of their philology, and I question whether there is in eastern America a more inviting field in Indian philology than this.

We turn next to the composition of Maliseet and Micmac place-names. The characteristic which they have most in common in their aboriginal form is the termination in a *k* sound, as *ook*, *ik*, *ek*, *ak*, (*eag*), etc. This is the locative suffix which shows that the word signifies a

place. I suppose the different forms have different shades of meaning, but I have not been able to distinguish them. The locative may be added to single common nouns making them true proper place-names, as *Mun-aan*, an island, but *Mun-aan-ook'* the (particular) island (as Grand Manan); and it may be added also to longer combinations as *Mag-ee-caat-a-wik*. When at the place, one may use the name without the locative, as *Nay-goot* or *Nay-goot-cook* (Tobique). Another important termination is *sis* (Maliseet, in Micmac, *chich*), which is the diminutive, expressing "little," as *Nashwaaksis*, little Nashwaak.

Of terminations with a distinct substantival meaning there are several. Thus *tuk* or *took* signifies a river as in *Wool-ahs-took*, *Well-a-mook-took* (Maliseet). *Akadik* (Micmac, in Maliseet, *a-quah-dik*), means place of occurrence or as a Maliseet once told me "where you get 'em;" thus *Segubun-a-kad-ik*, (in N. S.), place of ground-nuts; *Pes-kut-um-a-quah-dik* (Passamaquoddy) place for pollock. In Maliseet, *ah-gum* signifies a lake, as *May-ee-caat-aw-ah-gum*, Magaguadavic Lake; and *ah-gum-is* means a pond, as *Poc-wah-gum-is*, Mud Pond. *Way-ik* means point, as *Nictau-way-ik*, Nictau Point. *Men-eeek* is an island, as *Kchee-men-eeek*, big island. *Ee-ok* means a mouth or entrance as *Pok-ee-ok*, narrow entrance. *Quek* seems to mean a branch, as *Mar-ee-quek*, big branch.

All of these suffixes are inseparable; there are of course independent words for lake, river, point, etc., but these appear rarely if ever to be used in combination, at least in aboriginal words. Hence names now used by Indians in which *quispem*, lake, *see-bio* river, are combined with an adjectival part, as in *Kchee-quis-pem*, Grand Lake, are probably not aboriginal.

True prefixes appear not to be used unless the slight *m* and *p* sounds so often occurring there are such.

In the interior of words, syllables are often added to express the idea of distance or removal from, and this could, I suppose, be called a distantive; thus *Wool-ahs' took* is used when the speaker is beside or on it, but *Wool-ahs-ta-gook'* when speaking of it at a distance, and similarly *Quum-quaa'-took* and *Quum-quaa'-ta-gook'* (Green River), etc. Of a somewhat different sort is the extra syllable *aw-vee* signifying the possessive; *Mik-um-ah-wee-wel-a-mook-took*, Micmac has Oromocto (Cain's River), *Caat-ah-wee-see-book*, Eel his river (Eel River), etc.

Some of our Indian names, of course the shorter, consist of a single topographical substantive with a locative, *Mun-aan-ook* (Grand Manan), *Wee-josh*, the mountain (Curry's mountain), *Squ-i-so'-dek*, a landing place. Such are exactly equivalent to our "the Island," "the Mountain" used as proper names, but they are not at all common. A full list of Maliseet and Micmac topographical terms is a desideratum. Usually Indian names contain (1) an adjective part, (2) a substantive part, which may be one of the terminations mentioned above, and (3) a locative. Of (1)

examples are *mag*, great; *pok*, narrow; *wel*, good; *mil*, many, etc. Of (2) examples are *wops*, rock; *pet*, bend; *med*, rapid (?), *amk*, gravel, and others less common which may be found in the dictionary.

They have no names for large stretches of country and the use of Miramichi, Scoodie, Restigouche for districts is purely European.

There is often great difficulty in recording Indian words from the fact that for many of their sounds we have no equivalent. Thus a common consonant is one between *k* and *g*; it is not *Med-og-teg* nor *Med-ok-tek* but between, not *Shik-a-te-hawk* nor *Shig-a-te-hawg* but between. Again there is a sound between *k* and *l*; *Klun-qua-dik* or *Thun-qua-dik*, and also between *m* and *b*, as *Moannes* or *Boannes*. They have also slight extra sounds or lengthening of sounds hardly distinct enough to be given as extra syllables, but too distinct to be neglected; *Nay-goot* or *Nay-goo-oot*. The sounds *r* and *f* are wanting in both Maliseet and Micmac.

It is useless to attempt to interpret Indian names from the forms in which they are in use by us. How extremely these differ from the proper Indian form may be found by consulting the dictionary, and the true form must always be obtained from Indians or from authoritative documents as a preliminary to any thorough study.

The reasons why our forms differ so much from their Indian originals may be briefly traced. They have come mostly through the French, hence suffering two sets of lingual alterations through familiarization and shortening. The French in adopting them, regularly altered certain sounds difficult of pronunciation to others more easy or pleasing and misunderstood some others; and the English have added their set of alterations. The details of the sound changes have not been worked out, but I have no doubt that they are as regular as they have been found to be elsewhere, and they can be expressed in a law as definite as Grimm's is for the Indo-European and German. The shortening of words has been very marked, the Micmac *Gool-wah-gah'-kwek* was to the French *Ariquaki*, later *Roquaque*, now *Quaco*; *Noo-kam-keech-wuk* is now *Keswick*.

There are some puzzling cases in which it is difficult to say whether our name is a translation of the Indian or theirs a translation of ours, or whether the two may not be independently given; thus Spoon Island is in Maliseet *Am-quah'-nis*, meaning a spoon, and the name seems to be descriptive of its shape like the bowl of a spoon. In some cases the Indians have adopted the English or French names familiarizing them more or less; *Poos-hetk'* for Boars head; *Welshpool*; *S'college* for Sussex (where there was formerly an Indian college); *See-dan* for Sainte Anne (see Hart's Island). Trowsers Lake they call *Bel-ches-og-a-mook* (i.e. breeches lake). Cases like *Kchee-men-eeek'* for Long Island and *Kchee-quis-pem* for Grand Lake are probably translations of the English names, though possibly they are aboriginal. It is probable that careful study

would show that some names considered by us aboriginal are taken by them from the French.

A very interesting phase of their place-nomenclature is its explanation by legends, which at the same time explain curious or striking features of the landscape. In fact there is hardly a marked topographical feature for which they have not an explanation, usually found in some act of their demi-God Glooscap, in whom centres an elaborate mythology.

Of these stories some of the most interesting explain resemblances, which we call accidental, between topographical features and animals. Thus Moose Mountain, above Florenceville, is said by them to resemble a moose lying down, and they say it is the one which Glooscap slew when it became so large as to endanger the lives of men. The Old Farm at Campobello is *Skee-ta-bess'-uk*, the Witch. At the mouth of Keswick, and at other places as well, are clay banks from which concretions of remarkable shapes are washed out; these are the counters with which the Oonagess-ook play. (See also Little River, Kings). In some cases a single story explains several features at once, and one of the best of these is as follows: In old times Kennebecasis Bay was a big beaver-pond, flooded by a great dam which, now turned to stone, is the ridge at the falls (*Kchee-quah-beet-au-week-pa-he'-gan* = the great beavers' dam). In the pond the great beavers had built their house which is now the Minister's Face (*Qui-beet-a-wo-eis'-ek* = the beavers' nest). But the beavers by bad actions brought on them the wrath of Glooscap, and he came to destroy them. With a huge handspike he broke the dam, making thus the gorge at the falls. The rush of waters carried out a great piece which is now Partridge Island (*Quak-m'kay'-gan-ik* = a piece cut out), and his hand spike which he dropped is Split Rock. As the water fell Glooscap seized Kchee-quah-beet, the great beaver, and flung him to the foot of Kennebecasis island, where his blood still stains the rocks. But another escaped and fled away up the St. John so fast that Glooscap could not catch him. So he took two big rocks from the beach at Bay Shore, and threw them after the beaver, and they fell into the river, just below the Tobique (the "Tobique Rocks," *Haw-men-ops'-kok*), but the beaver escaped into Temiscouata and built himself a new house, which is now Mount Wissik (from *Wo-sis-ek* = a nest), opposite the Cabano. This story is here given only in barest outline; it has many additions from individual narrators. It has, of course, arisen to explain the features it mentions, the remarkable ridge at the falls, the rock and islands, the rounded hills somewhat resembling beaver-houses at Minister's Face and Mount Wissik, and the presence of the black slate rocks in the river at Tobique, which really do resemble those at the Fern Ledges in Carleton. Stories of this kind are often told of different localities, for instance this one is told also by the Passamaquoddies of Oak Bay; and Cooksons Island was the Beaver's house, and he fled up the Waweig. It appears as if sometimes both local-

ities are combined in one story. These stories are analogous to those so numerous among them, which explain the physical peculiarities of animals. Rand and Leland have studied their legends in general, but have scarcely noticed their place-stories. I have no doubt that a great deal of interesting matter in this line is still to be gained from them. Other stories pretend to be historical, and perhaps to some extent are. Thus Hardwood Creek is in Maliseet *Klun-quah'-dik* = the "treaty-place," said by them to be where their last fight with the Mohawks took place and where a lasting peace was made with them, but it is more likely that the origin is different and unknown to them and the story has grown up to explain the name, which I suppose bears some resemblance (from this point of view accidental) to their word for a treaty. Of the same kind may be the legend so often told of the destruction of the canoes full of Mohawks, which were allowed by the Maliseet women guides to drift over the Grand Falls. The falls are called *Chik-un-ik-a-bik*, the destroyer.

2. *The period of Exploration ; the Norseman to Champlain. (1000-1604).*

The place names originating in this period are :

Fundy	Probably Acadia
Chaleur	Beaubassin
St. John	Miramichi
St. Croix	Possibly Tormentine
	The obsolete Baie Française
	St. Lunario
	By translation, Red Head

The voyages of the Norsemen to America about 1000 A.D. left no trace in place-names. It is a coincidence worth noting, however, that the studies of Bishop Howley, still unpublished, upon their route as told in the Sagas, led him to locate their "Vinland" in Miramichi Bay; and it was only after this that he noticed the occurrence there of the name Vin, the origin of which is altogether obscure.

The many voyages of explorers on the Atlantic Coast from Cabot to the middle of the 16th century left many names on Newfoundland and some on Nova Scotia, but only *Fundy* and *Acadia* in which New Brunswick has a share.

In 1534 the North Shore was explored by Cartier. He gave *St. Lunario* to the head of Northumberland Strait, *Cap d'Espérance* to Point Miscou, and *Bay Chaleur*. He probably used also *Miramichi* in an old form for it seems to occur on maps which record his voyages, and is probably European in origin. It is possible that his *Cap des Sauvages* given to North Cape, P.E.I., survives in *Cape Tormentine*.

In 1604 De Monts and Champlain explored the Bay of Fundy, naming it *Baie Française*, and giving also *St. Louis* (Quaco), *C. Rouge* (Red

Head), *St. John, C. de Mine* (McCoys Head), *Isles Jumelles* (The Wolves), *Port aux Coquilles* (Head Harbour), *Isle gravee* (White Head (?)) *St. Croix*, and *Ouigoudi* to the St. John. *Beaubassin*, perhaps originated at this time. It is noticeable how rarely Champlain uses native names. He was the last of the official explorers ; henceforth the geography of the province was made known by missionary priests and by traders.

3. The French Period.

The place-names originating in this period are :

IN THE ST. JOHN VALLEY.

St. Francis	Rivière des Chutes
Rapide de Femme	Presqu'île
Bumfrau	Belleisle
By translation	
Grand River	Musquash Islands
Green River	Oak Point
Grand Falls	Long Reach
Upper Reach	Grand Bay
Grand Lake	South Bay
Long Island	Partridge Island
Devils Back	Musquash Harbour

IN THE ST. CROIX VALLEY.

Letete	Grand in Grand Manan
Letang	Probably, St. Andrews
Lepreau	(Dochet is not French)
DeLute	

ON THE NORTH SHORE.

Point Ensault	Point Quart
Mizzenette Point	Bay du Vin
Belle Dune	Cocagne
Portage Island	Bay Verte
Rivière du Cache	Tormentine
Point Cheval	
By translation,	
El River	Blacklands
Probably,	
Caraquette	Gaspereau

AT HEAD OF BAY OF FUNDY.

Tanramar	Cape Meringouin
Aulac	Cape Enragé
Point de Bute	Jolicœur
By translation,	
Grindstone Island	
And the obsolete,	
Beauséjour	
Indirectly,	
French Lake	Frenchman's Creek
French Village	French Fort Cove

(Shepody, Petitcodiac, Tête-à-Gauche are not French as commonly said, but are Indian.)

In this period also, though of English origin, Wolves, Cumberland, Burnt Church.

That names of French origin are not more numerous in New Brunswick is due to two causes, first, the French themselves used so many of Indian origin, and second, the contact of English and French was not friendly as one may believe when he recalls the expulsion. Without doubt Acadian place-names were numerous in New Brunswick; we get one glimpse of them in Monckton's map of 1758, but the conditions under which the English replaced the French in the province were not favourable to the transfer of place-names.

Most of these names of French origin are purely descriptive, and, indeed, it is possible that many of the names which we seem to have from them by translation as Grand Bay, South Bay, Long Reach, etc., were given again independently in the New England Period. It is possible, but unlikely that Beauséjour and perhaps some others are family names and not descriptive.

A minute study of the changes in Indian words in their adoption by the French would, no doubt, show a series of principles, or a law as definite as Grimm's; but the only one that needs mention here is the constant replacement of the Indian *l* by *r*; thus *Wel-a-mook-took*, became *Or-a-moc-to*; *Nel-e-pitchk* became *Ner-e-pis*, etc. Good examples of French familiarisations of Indian names are *Bout-au-sac*, for Pook-saak (Poke-shaw), *Aux-pacques* for Auepac.

In names which record contemporary events, this period is the poorest in our history. The many journeys and great influence of the early missionaries have left us only *St. Francis*. All of those recorded by St. Valier, Jumeau and others, such as *Ste. Catherine*, *St. Claude*, *St. Joseph*, *Ste. Marie* have vanished. The presence of Denys and his son on the north shore left us only *Cocagne*. It was, no doubt,

the Acadian settlers at Passamaquoddy between 1680 and 1704, who used the few French names there, and their persistence is doubtless due to the New England fishermen and pilots who visited the region continuously from the time of Church, in 1704, down to the New England period. Between 1679 and 1700 a great number of grants in seigniority including most of the best lands in the province were made by the government at Quebec in the effort to promote their settlement; but of the names of these seigniories not one has survived. It will be of interest here to note some of these names, which were usually those of their seigniors. On the St. John were *Clignancourt*, *Bellefond*, *Vilrenard*, *Soulanges*, *Freneuse*, *St. Denis*, *Martignon*, *St. Castin*, *De Valence*, *DcsGoutins*, *Breuil*, *DePlenne*, and earlier *LaTour*. Around Passamaquoddy were *St. Aubin*, *Perigny*, *DeRazilly*. On the North Shore were *d'Iberville*, *Esnault*, *Fronsac*, *DeChauffours*, *Duplexis*, *Linoville*, *St. Paul*, *La Valière*. The locations of these may be found in the Dictionary. And there were others of less importance, and some which took Indian names. As new names are needed in the future, would it not be well to restore some of these?

Along the upper St. John the French names may belong to the later, perhaps even to the post-loyalist period. On the lower they were doubtless given by Acadian guides to Monckton and other leaders of expeditions, as is shown by the Monckton map of 1758. It is probable that after the departure of these expeditions the French lingered in the sheltered streams and lakes, originating the name French Lake, which occurs twice. About the head of the Bay of Fundy, the French were more numerous and their contact with the English more complete, and here their names are relatively numerous. Along the north shore, without doubt, straggling settlers were present continuously from the days of Denys down to the expulsion. The expulsion itself left no trace in our place-names, but extinguished a great number which otherwise would now be in existence. In the absence of records it is impossible to distinguish the earlier from the later French names, and some which are placed in this list may belong later and *vice versa*.

During this period, Acadia passed twice into possession of the English, and from 1713 until 1759 the ownership of what is now New Brunswick was in doubt. Sir William Alexander received a grant of Nova Scotia in 1621 from King James I., and gave a new set of names; *New Caledonia* to the peninsula, *New Alexandria* to the mainland, *Twede* to the St. Croix, *Clyde* to the St. John, *Forth* to the Miramichi, *Argal's Bay* to the Bay of Fundy. These reappeared only once or twice and are extinct. Between 1694 and 1704 there were expeditions led by Colonel Church against the French of the Bay of Fundy. To these were probably due the names *Wolves* and some of the others now extinct, shown on Blackmore's chart of 1713. An English expedition against the French at Miramichi in 1758 gave origin to the name *Burnt Church*.

At the head of the Bay of Fundy are several names to which a French origin of a fanciful character is commonly given; these are *Shepody*, said to be a corruption of Chapeau Dieu, God's hat; *Petitcodiac*, said to be Petit Coude, Little Elbow (alluding to the "Bend" at Moncton); *Minudie* (in N. S.), Main-à-Dieu, God's Hand; *Chignecto*, Chignon du Col, Nape of the Neck, and *Tête-à-Gauche*, Head on the Right (in Gloucester). But the history of these words perfectly disproves such an origin; for though they occur often in French documents they never once have the French form which the theory requires nor anything like it, but have instead forms which point to an Indian origin, as is fully explained under each in the Dictionary. They contrast with names like *Tantramar*, *Aulac*, etc., which have a real French form in the documents, and are of true French origin.

Certain topographical terms of Acadian origin occur upon our maps, as:

Gully, from Goulet, the narrow entrance to a harbour.

Dune, a sand beach.

Barachois, a pond or lagoon at mouth of a river.

Anse, a cove.

Perdu, a cove by a stream, sometimes pronounced Bedoo.

Also directly or indirectly the use of Grand for Large, as Grand Lake, etc.

4. The New England Period.

The place names originating in this period are:

IN THE ST. JOHN VALLEY.

Bear Island	Kembles Manor
Sunbury	Brandy Point
Maugerville	Hammond River
Burton	Portland
Gagetown	Courtney Bay
Maugers Island	Cape Spencer
Thatch Island	Tobique
Ox Island	Catons Island
Probably,	
The Mistake	French Lake
Darlings Island	Sugar Island
Possibly,	
Spoon Island	

(Swan Creek is Indian, as is Mahogany, and some others used in this period.)

IN THE ST. CROIX VALLEY.

Deer Island	Mascarene
Campobello	Grand Harbor
Head Harbor	North Head
Herring Cove	Whale Cove
Windmill Point	Long Island
Friars Bay	Whitehead Island
White Horse	Green Islands
Maces Bay	Three Islands
Wilson's Beach	Wood Island
Indian Island	Murr Ledges
Casco Bay Island	Dennis Stream
Beaver Harbor	

Probably,

Oak Bay

Possibly,

St. Andrews

(Wolves is earlier)

AT THE HEAD OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.

Salisbury Bay	Tongues Island
Hopewell	Sackville
Hillsborough	Moncton
Probably,	
Halls Creek	Germantown Lake

(Cumberland Fort is earlier. See p. 198.)

ON THE NORTH SHORE.

Walkers Brook	Middle Island
Heron Island	Beaubears Island
Fox Island	Northumberland Strait
Sheldrake Island	
Probably,	Bartibog
Barnabys River	Bartholomews River
Cains River	Taxis River
Renous River	(Burnt Church is earlier)

During this period many Indian names were adopted with little change from the French, and no doubt many of our descriptive minor names, especially Mill Creek, etc., belong here also.

The names of this period show a large proportion of those of a commemorative character, a clear evidence of the coming of a people accustomed to regulate even their smaller affairs by courts and councils.

After the capture of Quebec in 1759, the prospect of peace with the French and security from the Indians, led many New Englanders to look towards Nova Scotia, partly for trade, and partly for settlement on the rich lands left vacant by the expulsion of the French. Many traders and fishermen came to Passamaquoddy between 1760 and 1764, and with them doubtless originated the minor names of this period about Grand Manan and Passamaquoddy, such as *Casco Bay Island*, *Indian Island*, *Beaver Harbor*, *Head Harbour*, *White Horse*; on the St. John, traders settled at the mouth of the river, who named *Portland*, and other settlers scattered themselves along it up to *Maugerville*, and with them originated the minor names *Maugers*, *Thatch* and *Ox Islands*, *Brandy Point*, etc., and perhaps some of those which seem to be translations from the French. (See p. 198). About this time also, i.e. from 1760 to 1770, large grants of land were made by the Government, often in whole townships, partly to retired officers of the royal service and partly to associations of settlers, and these were usually named for a leading grantee, or some one then prominent in England. Thus originated the townships and manors, some of which have survived as counties or parishes, as *Sanbury*, *Maugerville*, *Burton*, *Gagetown* on the St. John; *Hopewell*, *Hillsborough*, *Sackville*, *Moncton* at the head of the Bay of Fundy. *Kembles Manor*, *Mascareen*, *Campobello* and *Hammond River*, also originated in these grants. Extinct townships and grants with distinct names on the St. John were *Newton*, *Almeston* (or *Amesbury*), *Francfort* (or *MacNutt's*), *Spryhampton*, *Morrisania*, *Heatonville*, *Mount Pawlett*, *Conway*, all of which may be found located in the Dictionary. One of the associations placed at Shepody a number of Germans from Pennsylvania, originating the name *German-town Lake*.

In addition to the New Englanders, there were also settlers direct from England and Scotland. Captain Owen led English settlers to *Campobello*, originating that name and others about the island; on the St. John a few were placed by the proprietors of townships; on the North Shore Colonel Walker from 1770-77 had a trading establishment at *Bathurst* and a branch at *Restigouche*, whence *Walkers Brook*, and perhaps some names near *Bathurst*.

At *Miramichi*, a colony of Scotchmen settled and probably they gave the names to *Beaubears*, *Middle* and *Sheldrake Islands*, *Bartibog*, *Barnabys* and other rivers named for Indians who lived on them. The latter series of names is of great interest. That they did thus originate, tradition, both of Indians and whites, and the statements by Cooney all agree, though some of them may not have come into use until later. In 1772 a colony of Yorkshire men came to *Cumberland Co.*, though no place-names of theirs are known.

During this period careful surveys of the coasts of Nova Scotia were made by Wright (1772), and DesBarres (published 1776-1786), for the

British Admiralty. Wright appears only to have recorded the names found by him in use among the fishermen, etc., but DesBarres gave new names in large numbers. These names were those of people, and in some cases we find in contemporary history the persons whom he probably intended to honour, and in other cases they were probably friends of his whose names are not preserved. Perhaps the petition from him and fifty-nine other officers in 1762 (Archives, 1894, 237) may explain some of the names. Most of them are extinct, but *Courtney*, *Cape Spencer*, *Salisbury Bay*, *Fox Island*, *Northumberland Strait*, all apparently given by him, survive; and *Waltham*, applied to Portage Island, lingered for a time. Others of his names will be found in the Dictionary.

Some of the names of this period show interesting changes in the transition from one language to another; thus *Mahogany* is a familiarization from the Maliseet, Manawoganish or Meogenes, and *Suan Creek* of the Maliseet See-wan-kik.

5. The Loyalist Period.

It is difficult to make a division between the names of this period and that which follows it, but the following are associated with the coming and settlement of the Loyalists.

The Province; New Brunswick.

The counties, with their parishes:

Westmorland, Salisbury.

Charlotte, St. George, St. Patrick, St. Stephen, St. David, Pennfield, West Isles.

Northumberland, Newcastle, Alnwick.

Kings, Westfield, Sussex, Springfield, Kingston.

Queens, Wickham, Waterborough, Hampstead.

York, Fredericton, Kingsclear, Prince William, Saint Marys, Queensbury.

Lancaster, Saint Martins, Lincoln, Sheffield.

Woodstock, Northampton.

Dorchester.

Also Lake Utopia, Carleton, Minister's Island, Springhill, probably Lake George.

A number of smaller streams took the names of their loyalist grantees or residents, as Bulls, Greers, Longs, Gardens, Wards Creeks, Menzies Stream; Griffiths, Bliss, Pendletons Islands, and very many local names of points, etc.; and, in particular, the names of streets in St. John, Fredericton and St. Andrews, all laid out at this time, have marked loyalist names.

It is remarkable that there is no name in the list which directly recalls the loyalist movement itself, which, in this respect, is analogous to the expulsion of the Acadians.

The names of the original counties were given by the king's council and enacted by royal letters patent in May, 1785. It is not remarkable, then, that they express attachment to the crown, as they do, except *Westmorland* and *Northumberland*, which seem to have been suggested by their nearness to Cumberland, as in England. The parishes were named in 1786 by Governor Carleton, the council and assembly. Of them, several are old township names (see p. 202); indeed, most of the townships which had been fairly settled were retained as parishes. Others express attachment to the crown, as *Fredericton* (named 1785), *Kingsclear*, *Queensbury*, *Prince William* and perhaps *Sussex*. Others seem to recall the former homes of the loyalist settlers, as *Hampstead*, *Pennfield*, *St. Marys*, and possibly others. Geographical position apparently determined some of them, as *Westfield*, *West Isles* and *Northampton*, then the northern parish of York. Near Northampton in England is *Woodstock*, which possibly suggested the name for the contiguous parish. *Newcastle* and *Alnwick* are the two chief places in Northumberland, England, whence, doubtless, the names of these two parishes. *Lincoln* is next to York in England, as in New Brunswick. The reasons for the assemblage of Saints in Charlotte is not obvious, but probably the pre-loyalist *St. Andrews* suggested the other patrons of the British Isles, *St. George* and *St. Patrick*; and to these, in a sort of clumsy joke, others were added. A somewhat similar collection occurs in Prince Edward Island. Others of lesser interest are explained in the dictionary, but to the origin of Wickham, Lancaster, St. Martins we have no clue.

In general, this period did not greatly enrich our nomenclature.

6. The Post-Loyalist Period.

The names of this period are so numerous, so familiar in form, and usually so plain in their origin, that no special list of them is necessary.

The parish names are of much interest, for, given deliberately, as they are, they reflect clearly the sentiments of the people during this time.

From the arrival of the Loyalists in 1783-1784 up to about 1819, there was very slow but steady growth in the province, with but little addition from without. The parish names of this time show the loyalist devotion to Great Britain, for they are mostly those of Englishmen then prominent, as *Dorchester*, friend of the loyalists, *Wellington*, *Nelson*, *Chatham*, *Northesk*, *Glenelg*, *Brunswick*, while others appear to be given in recollection of English places, as *Norton*, *Greenwich*, *Hampton*, *Wakefield*. The governor is honoured in *Carleton*, an administrator of the government in *Ludlow*, the speaker of the House of Assembly in

Botsford. The two latter were loyalists, and the first residents to be thus honoured, but it shows a dawning recognition of native rights; and perhaps awakening local pride is shown also in the adoption as parish names of *Campobello*, *Grand Manan*. *Salisbury* is of doubtful origin.

New settlements gave origin to *Richmond*, *Jacksontown*, *Maryland*, *New Canaan*, *The Barony*, and perhaps *Geary*. *Loch Lomond* originated at this time.

At this time there came into use very many of our local descriptive names, particularly ownership names of brooks, points, coves, etc., and also, doubtless, the remarkable series of ownership names of rivers along Bay Chaleur, *Charlo*, *Benjamin*, *Naska*, *Louison*, *Jacquet* and probably *Peters Rivers*. The origin of these names is not certain, but local tradition is probably correct in saying they record the names of residents more or less temporary, whose names, as pronounced by the Acadians, resulted in these forms. At this time, also, the Acadians were forming definite settlements along the North Shore and at Mudawaska. They built churches, which were named, as their custom is, for saints, and in these gave names to the missions of which they were the centres, and in at least one case, though much later, to a parish, as in *St. Basil*. The causes of the naming of the French parishes, so many of which bear the names of saints, are of interest. These parishes usually take the name of the church in them, and this is always chosen or approved by the Bishop of the Diocese. It may be suggested by various circumstances, as the name of the saint whose feast most nearly coincides with the dedication of the church (*St. Basile*), the patron saint of the new settlers, or the name of a benefactor of the church, if it is the same as a saint recognized by the church (*St. Hilaire*), in honour of a bishop (*St. Jacques*), or the name of a river or other prominent place (*St. Francis*). How little voice the Acadians had in affairs at this time is shown by the English names given to the new parishes in Kent.

During this time the International boundary was in dispute, and in connection with it careful surveys were made of the *St. Croix* and *Magaguadavic* in 1796-98. In 1786 the *Restigouche* had been surveyed for the Quebec government, and these surveys established the nomenclature of these rivers. To this period belong *Richmond*, *Jacksontown*, *Maryland*, *New Canaan*, *Geary*, *Barony*, *Loch Lomond*.

About 1819 extensive immigration began from Great Britain, and has continued with great fluctuations down to the present, giving us many names recalling the former homes of the settlers as *English*, *Scotch* and *Irish Settlements*, *New Bandon*, *Cardigan*, *Tay*, and much later many others. A few of these have given names to parishes, as in *New Bandon*. From 1819 up to about 1830, the parish names still show a strong admiration for eminent Englishmen, as *Canning*, *Beresford*, *Bathurst*, *Dalhousie*, *Kent*, *Addington*, *Eldon*, *Dundas*, *Huskisson*, *Harcourt* and perhaps

Gloucester, and for English places as in *Liverpool*, and perhaps *Coverdale*, which seem to be from the English places. *Douglas* and *Saumarez* honour a governor and an administrator of the province, while *Shediac*, and in a way *St. James*, are the only ones with a native flavour. During this time also there was much activity in surveying for highway roads in the province, and these surveys established many of the minor nomenclature along their routes; such were the St. John-St. Andrews road of 1816, the Nerepis-Fredericton road of 1826, the Fredericton-St. Andrews road of 1836, etc. After 1814 certain disbanded regiments were settled on the upper St. John, and one of these, the West India Rangers, gave name to *Ranger Settlement*. Probably at this time, too, originated the names of some of the Acadian settlements, from the family names of the settlers, as *Guegen*, *Belliveau*, etc. Here also belongs *Boiestown*.

About 1830 began the struggle for responsible government, which ended about 1850; it soon showed its effects in parish names. *Blissfield*, *Blackville*, *Blissville*, *Chipman* were no doubt given to honour those men as administrators of the province, as was *Harvey* for a governor, while others were honoured in the settlements of *Campbellton*, *Colebrook* (Grand Falls) and *Edmundston*. An appreciation of the labours of residents of the province, however, is shown in *Simonds*, *Upham*, *Petersville*, *Johnston*, and in another way in *Studholm*; increasing native pride is shown in the adoption of *Mudawaska*, *Restigouche*, *Caraquette*, and the change of *Liverpool* to *Richioucto*. But admiration for Englishmen must have been less active, for aside from the county *Albert*, and *Stanley* given by an English land company, the only names of parishes not given for residents of New Brunswick are for governors of Canada, *Colborne* and *Durham*. We could scarcely have a better illustration of the state of feeling towards the authorities in England at that time. But place-names of Great Britain were still musical to New Brunswick ears as *Dumfries*, *Southampton*, *Andover*, *Perth*, *Wicklow*, *Weldford*, *Brighton* all show. During this time many parts of the province were surveyed, for settlement, for lumber interests, in connection with the settlement of the international boundaries, for military roads and railroads, etc., and many country lines were run. Thus the Nepisiguit was surveyed in 1832, the Tobique in 1838, the upper Miramichi in 1831, and these surveys established the minor nomenclature. The due north line from the source of the St. Croix to above Grand Falls, had been run in 1819, and between 1830 and 1842 several expeditions sent out by the British Government and by the boundary commissioners explored the region in extension of that line to the highlands near the St. Lawrence. The nomenclature of the smaller streams in that region belongs doubtless to that time, and between 1840 and 1860 many surveys were made to find a route for a land military road or railroad from Halifax to Quebec, including that by *Alexander* in 1844. The names of the Upper

Restigouche, appear to have been fixed by the military road surveys of 1843-44. The boundary line between Quebec and New Brunswick was surveyed in 1855. All of these surveys originated new minor names along their routes and helped to fix others.

To this period belong many settlement and other names, which follow in their naming the analogy of the parishes; such are: *Hanwell, Gallo-way, New Jerusalem, Victoria, Bailie, Tryon, Harvey, Mechanics Settlement: Kedron, Erina, Tiarks*, lakes; *Cape Jourimain, Baker Brook, Mount Theobald*.

The minor names given by most of the surveyors were ordinary enough, but there are occasional exceptions, as in the names given by Deputy Mahood in Charlotte and vicinity, which are pleasing. Thus *Victoria, Adelaide*, are names given by him in 1837, of course for the Dowager Queen and Queen Victoria, who ascended the throne in that year. *Roskey* and *Coronary* were for places in Ireland from near which he came, and *Ormond* for the Irish Earl; while *Tomoowa, Peltoma*, and many not now on the maps, as *Tricornia*, etc., were given by him. Another interesting set of names of this period is that of the Inglewood Manor. In 1832 a grant of 32,000 acres on the Musquash River was made to Moses Perley, by whom it was named *Inglewood Manor*, and the various lakes in it, *Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Sherwood, Little John*, all names taken from various novels of Scott's then attracting great attention. The usual statement that all are from Waverley is, of course, wrong. Several other names of the same series on the survey maps, but not on the general ones, *Rosthene Mere, Leringe, Knockdrin, Belvidere, Augur, Eger-ton, Ranccliffe*, have more or less of a Scotch or classical flavour. *Loch Alva* seems not to be in Scott. For a time the village at Musquash was called *Ivanhoe*. This is the largest series of fanciful names we have in New Brunswick.

In 1832 the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company was organized (incorporated 1834), and in 1835 obtained an immense grant of land in the northeast part of York County. By the company many settlers were brought out from Great Britain and placed on their tract, and thus originated the settlements of *Stanley, Haynesville, Williamsburg, New Zealand, Temperance Vale, Campbell, Maple Creek, Cross Creek*, and others in that region. The causes of the naming of these are mostly evident enough.

From 1850 down to the present the nomenclature is easily traced. In the parish names there is a great proportional increase in the number of those expressing admiration for the leading men of England and Canada, thus contrasting strongly with the preceding years and showing, when causes of temporary irritation are removed, how deep the admiration for the Mother Country really is. Such are *Clarendon, Derby, Gladstone, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Peel, Lorne, Bright, Cardwell, Hard-*

wicke, Elgin, Dufferin; British victories are commemorated in *Alma, Inkerman and Kars*, and a victor in *Havelock*, a heroine in the settlement *Florenceville*; a royal visitor in *Rothsay*, and a royal Duke in *Cambridge*. Place-names of Great Britain are repeated in *Dumbarton, Canterbury, Waterford, Southesk*, and possibly *Drummond*. Governors of the province are honoured in *Manners-Sutton and Gordon*. But of names distinctively our own the list is even longer; thus *New Maryland, Northfield, Acadieville, Wilmot, Rogerville, McAdam, Simonds, (Carleton)*, and the adoption as parishes of *St. Croix, Lepreau, North Lake, Shippegan, Grand Falls, Hammond*, and the settlement *Gibson*; and as well the names of the French parishes, *St. Louis, St. Mary, St. Isidore, St. Paul, St. Basil, St. Leonard, St. Anns, St. Jacques, St. Hilaire, St. Francis*.

Confederation, the most important event of the province's recent history, has left no record in its place-nomenclature.

At different times since 1850 the local Government has made vigorous efforts to promote immigration, and to that end has laid out large blocks of land for settlement, at the same time giving them names. Thus in 1856 the following were laid out: *Balmoral, Clarendon, Campbell, Connell, Peltoma*, and also several of which the names have not survived, as *Medisco, Breadalbane, Trafalgar, Monteagle, Bayfield and Blackwood*; the latter seems to survive in a lake in Alberta. It is said at the Crown Land office that these names were largely suggested by Moses Perley, and if so, he has given more names that now survive in New Brunswick than any other man; they are partly for men and events of the time in England, partly proper to New Brunswick. Their positions are shown upon Wilkinson's map. Other settlements were established under the Labour Act of 1868, and again under the Free Grants Act of 1879; such were *Colebrook* (now *Coldbrook*), *Sunnyside, Robertville, Millville, Paquetteville, St. Isidore, Pleasant Ridge, Acadieville, Adamsville, Beaconsfield, Cloverdale, Beaufort, Chapmanville, Kintore, Kincardine, New Denmark, Red Rapids, Stonehaven, Tilley, Sisson Ridge, Commeau Ridge, Patrierville*, and others which were never settled or of which the names have been changed. It will be noticed how very local these later settlement-names are; the majority are named for men or families prominent in the vicinity only, though a few as *Tilley, Colebrooke, Beaconsfield*, are men of note. Other settlements of this period are *Johnville, Glassville, Knowlesville*, all three founded by clergymen, settled under their direction, and named for them. In addition to these many other small settlements have grown up and taken names for the most different reasons, as *Arthuret, Hartland*, and the made-up *Collina and Grafton*, but these are mostly too local for particular mention.

The building of railroads since 1856, introduced a need for many names for stations; these have been mostly local names, but often new

ones have been introduced. A curious example of this is found in a series of names along the Intercolonial Railway, i.e. *Quispamsia*, *Plum-weeseep*, *Penobsquis*, *Passekeag*, all of which, though Indian in form, are simply translations into bad Maliseet of the local names Little Lake, Salmon River, Stones Brook, while *Passekeag* is a cross between two other words. These names are said to have been made up by the surveyors with help of a friendly Indian, with the approval, perhaps by request of the president of the railroad commissioners, Mr. Jardine, and came into use about 1856.

An important phase of local place-nomenclature is the consideration of its topographical names, for not only may any of these be used alone as proper names, but they enter into all kinds of combinations with other words to form the most distinctive place-names.

A list of topographical terms actually used by the people of New Brunswick, excluding mere book names, is as follows :

Aboideau.—In Westmorland for the dike or dam itself.

Backwoods.—The dense forest; also "the woods"; forest never used except "forest fires."

Barachois.—Acadian, a lagoon at mouth of a river. From *Barre à cheoir* (Ferland).

Barren.—The open plains and bogs covered with heath bushes.

Bedoo or Pudoo.—(Doubtless French, *perdu* = lost.) A cul-de-sac or branch without outlet, of a stream. Used on the Miramichi.

Bend.—A sharp turn in a river.

Bogan.—A marshy cove by a stream; also "bogan-hole."

Brow.—A place for rolling logs into a stream.

Canal.—For a thoroughfare in Charlotte.

Channel.—The deepest part of a stream.

Corner.—For a settlement at cross roads.

Creek.—Pronounced locally *criek*. For a sluggish stream, especially through meadows.

Dale.—In combinations, imported.

Deadwater.—A part of a stream with no perceptible current.

Devil's slide, ovens, back, etc.—Applied to various places with something uncanny about them.

Dike.—In Westmorland for the marsh lands reclaimed by dikes.

Duck hole.—Sometimes for a reedy cove by a stream.

Dugway.—A short artificial channel, as occasionally on the St. John.

Dune.—Acadian, a sandy beach.

Falls.—Sometimes used for rapids.

Flat.—Same as *intervale*, and also short for mud-flats on tidal rivers.

Follow.—A place in the woods newly burnt for cultivation.

Forks.—Common for the place of branching of a river.

- Gulch.—On the Restigouche for the ravines by which the smaller brooks enter; extended also to the brooks themselves.
- Gully.—(Doubtless French goulet, with the same meaning.) On the North Shore for narrow entrance to a lagoon.
- Head.—The points with cliffs and rounded tops along the Bay of Fundy.
- Heath (pr. hayth).—In Charlotte for the barrens.
- Horseback.—A narrow gravel ridge.
- Intervale (pr. interval).—The alluvial flats along rivers.
- Island.—Also high land in the midst of a marsh.
- Keyhole.—On Grand Lake for a round harbour or cove with narrow entrance.
- Lagoon.—On the North Shore for the lake-like mouths of rivers formed by the sandy islands. Perhaps only a map name.
- Marsh (pronounced often mash).—For both fresh and salt water.
- Mountain.—For small hills, when largest in that vicinity.
- Neck.—A narrow isthmus.
- Nubble.—In Charlotte for a small detached mass of rock near a high shore.
- Oxbow.—A bend in a stream that turns completely back on itself.
- Passage.—A place between islands, navigable by vessels, on salt water.
- Plains.—About St. John for the blueberry barrens.
- Point (pronounced pint).—Also for projection of high land into a marsh.
- Pond.—Used only for very small lakes and rarely with any other word.
- Portage.—A road around a fall or between streams.
- Quickwater.—Sometimes used for water running rapidly but not broken by rapids.
- Rapids.—Where the water is broken, white and with some abrupt fall.
- Ravine.—Locally in Kings for the deep v-shaped valley of a small stream.
- Reach. A straight stretch on a river on which sailing craft can make long tacks.
- Ridge.—Particularly in Charlotte for long glacial hills.
- Rips (sometimes rippings).—Water less broken than in rapids, as when over gravel bars.
- Sea-wall.—A gravel or boulder ridge thrown up by the waves.
- Settlement.—Rarely village.
- Stillwater.—(Now little used.) A smooth place in a stream which is usually rough.
- Stream.—Larger than brook, smaller than river.
- Swale.—A low wooded place, through which at times water may flow.
- Thoroughfare.—A passage between lakes on the same level.
- Tickle.—At Miramichi. for a narrow passage between island and shore.
- Thrum or Thum-cap.—Like Nubble, but larger.
- Tote-road.—A road to a camp over which supplies are taken.
- Upland.—Higher land along a river; to contrast with intervale.
- Valc.—In combinations, imported.

River, lake, brook, cove, bluff, gorge, narrows, bog, cliff, valley, swamp, etc., in their ordinary sense.

Certain compounds are favourites and repeated over and over again. Such are Bald Mountain, Mount Pleasant, Trout Brook, Long Island, Hog Island, and, among the French, Cross Point, Mal' Baie, etc. Resemblances to familiar objects give Sugar Loaf, Old Friar, repeated more than once. The word Folly is not rare, and probably expresses the opinion of neighbours on an unfortunate business venture, as Pope's Folly, Foily Point, etc. Brothers is a favourite for groups of small islands and sisters for small brooks near one another. The nomenclature of the country people is of a primitive descriptive sort, homely enough, but not unpicturesque, particularly in that of the river drivers (see under St. Croix and Magaguadavic).

7. *The Present and Future of the Place-nomenclature of New Brunswick.*

It will be of interest now to summarize the characteristics of our place-nomenclature as a whole, to point out what remains to be done in its study, and to draw from its past what lessons we can for use in the future.

In the aggregate our place-nomenclature is certainly varied and attractive, probably more so than that of most new countries. It contains words from at least five languages, illustrates most of the known principles of the giving and changing of place-names, commemorates nearly every important movement and most men prominent in provincial history, illustrates the geographical movements of population, reflects the phases of political feeling and growing local feeling during the past century, and in general gives us a very satisfactory system of place-names. Its deficiencies consist in its lack of commemoration of many of the founders of the province, its failure to reflect certain of its historical events, and in the large number of very trivial names which have been recently given to settlements.

To review more specifically the more interesting features of our place-nomenclature, we must note first of all the great number of Indian names, many of which contain the qualities which mark the best place-names, and of them *Restigouche*, *Aroostook*, *Oromocto*, *Kennebecasis*, *Patapedia*, *Cleurstic* are melodious, dignified and unique. It is true there are many much less pleasing; in fact as concerns melody our Indian names as a whole are not as great a success as we could wish. Descriptive names of every sort occur for natural features, and commemorative names in abundance for artificial divisions. Very old names of European origin are *Fundy*, *Chaleur*, and probably *Acadia* and *Miramichi*. We have names of marked individuality in the made-up names *Campobello*, *Collina*, *Erina*, *Kingsclear*, and a certain poetry in the *Wolves*. *Cocagne* and *Utopia*,

from two languages, mean the same thing, and it is remarkable to find them both in the same country. Fanciful names occur in the Inglewood series. Remarkable examples of changes due to the principle of familiarization are found in *Swan Creek*, *Mahogany*, *Bumfrau*, *Paticuke*, and probably *Cains*, and curious cases of familiarization into another tongue in *Tête-à-Gauche*, *Dochet*, and the popular explanations of *Petitcodiac* and *Shepody*. The shortening of names is illustrated by *Quaco*, once *Gool-wa-ga-gek*, by *Buctouche* from *Chebuctouche*, and by *Fredericton* (sometimes further shortened to *Fredicton*) once *Fredericktown*, and by the dropping of the *New* from *Canaan* and *Galloway*. Local peculiarities of pronunciation are found in *Jemsey*, *Madawaska*, *Patapedia*, *Cape Demoiselle*, *Petit Rocher*, *Petitcodiac*. Names whose form implies an origin not correct are *Bonny River*, *Carleton* (West End), and *Coronary*. *Magaguadavic* is a remarkable case of a word able to retain a cumbersome spelling with a simple pronunciation. Names which hide a yet unknown story are *Rivière-du-Cache* and perhaps *Bay du Vin*. Incidents of early history appear in *Burnt Church*, *The Mistake*, *Deadmans Head*. And there are many names of still unknown origin to reward study, of which a list will be given below. Remarkable examples of the arising of stories to explain names are found in many of those of the Indians, and also in *Tormentine*, *Midgie*, *Point de Bute*.

The geographical distribution of the names of this period in relation to the earlier ones is of great interest. The Indian names apply naturally to watercourses and other natural features throughout the province, the exploration names to waterways navigable for ships, those of the French period to watercourses and localities along them. The New Englanders were the first to name artificial divisions which they did in their townships and with imported names. These townships were only on the St. John and at the head of the Bay of Fundy, with easy communication with New England, never on the north shore. After the loyalists came the entire province was divided into artificial divisions, but only the most accessible places, especially the lower courses of the rivers, and particularly those accessible from the Bay of Fundy, were actually occupied and here it is that their names are most abundant. The upper courses of the rivers, the higher lands back from their valleys and most of the north shore were left for later settlement. To these the French, who received scant courtesy at this time, had to retire, and thus came the great series of names of saints on the north shore, particularly in Kent county, and at Madawaska. The remainder of the north shore and especially its more remote parts, was thus left free for other settlement, and was actually settled later largely by immigrants from Europe to whom it is even more easily accessible than are the rivers emptying into the Bay of Fundy. Later settlers have taken also the upper courses of the rivers and the lands back from them, and here their names are to be

found. One seeming exception to this distribution is the occurrence of the many saints' names in Charlotte, suggesting the presence there of the French, but their occurrence is anomalous and no doubt represents a sort of clumsy joke.

There is still much to be done in this investigation. This work does little more than open up the subject, and there is not a phase of it which will not repay more thorough investigation. There is not, I believe, much left for superficial study; those who would carry the subject, or any division of it, much beyond this point must expect to devote to it the most critical scientific methods, but to these it will yield good returns. The parts needing more careful and minute work are: 1. The Indian names, to which the methods of comparative philology must be applied. This work should be done as soon as possible, for although the Indians are not dying out, they and their language are becoming much diluted by contact with the white race. 2. The plans, grants and licenses of survey in the Crown Land office for many of the minor names. These are in so well arranged a condition that their consultation is easy. 3. The study of the parish and settlement names in the light of contemporary history. I am certain there is far more in this subject than I have obtained from it. 4. The phonetic changes involved in the transfer from one language to another. 5. There are also many individual names whose origin is unknown, as *Sunbury*, *Portobello*, *Jourmain*, *Maces Bay*, *Caraquette*, *St. Andrews*, *Wickham*, *Palfrey*, and, as the dictionary will show, a large number of others which are doubtful.

It seems as if this subject of place-nomenclature ought to be one of which teachers could make much use in arousing interest in local history among their pupils. If teacher and pupils together would work up thoroughly the place-names of a limited district, such as their own county or parish, and publish the results in the local newspaper, it would prove a training of much value in investigation and in the application of critical methods, and, as well, a stimulus to local interest and even to patriotism.

It is well now to ask whether the results of such studies as these can prove of any aid to present or benefit to future nomenclature.

The laws controlling place-nomenclature are so deep seated in the nature of the human mind, so independent of reason and so far out of reach of argument, that any attempt to make great changes is entirely useless; the most that can be done is, falling in with this leading principle of convenience, to suggest convenient ways for the future and the most convenient of the two ways when there is doubt. The practical value of uniformity in the spelling of place-names is evident and has been recognized officially by several governments. The United States, for example, has a "Board of Geographic Names," which attempts to secure a standard form for all place-names in that country, and these

forms are used in all of the government publications. This board does not attempt to alter any existing usage, but simply where several forms are in use to select the best, *i.e.*, "that which is most appropriate and euphonious." Its decisions are, of course, not binding on any one except the government bureaus, but no doubt the manifest advantage of conformity to it will lead to wide acceptance. We have in New Brunswick many cases of irregular usage, such as *Lepreau* and *Lepreaux*; *Bay Chaleur*, *Baie des Chaleurs*; *Nepisignit*, *Nepisiquit*, *Nipisiquit*; *Meogones*, *Manawoganish*; *Kennebecasis*, *Kennebecasis*, etc.; *North Esk*, *Northesk*, and others. The application of the principles we have been considering will always show which of the forms should be preferred. Thus, other things being equal, a shorter form is preferable to a longer, partly because more convenient and partly because words are tending that way, and all surplus letters are better dropped. *Kenebecasis* and *Mispec* are better than the longer forms. The history of the word will often help; thus, *Nepisiquit*, *Lepreau* and *Chaleur* are better than the other forms. All signs, as the apostrophe, hyphens, etc., are better dropped, as not only inconvenient to use, but also unnecessary in words which are no longer common nouns but proper place-names; thus *Maces*, not *Mace's Bay*, and *L'étégauche*, not *Tête-à-Gauche*. Words run together are better than separated; thus, *Belledune*, not *Belle Dune*. In the dictionary I have tried to point out all such cases and to indicate the best forms, and thus, in some measure, to make it a standard list of our place-names.

As to the names for the future all that can be done is to suggest some which would be both convenient and appropriate. The revival of Indian names is not easy on account of difficulties of pronunciation, but is possible, especially if the principles controlling the shortening and familiarization of the Indian names we now have could be codified and applied to new ones. The result would be, I am sure, a great number of dignified and melodious words; but this is a delightful task for some future student. But ready to our hands are many good names. There are all the beautiful seigniorial names of the French period; none could be more pleasing, and if applied, as they should be, at or near their proper localities, none could be more appropriate or useful in illustration of the local history. Then there are some of the old township or grant names possessing good qualities. There are also those of the leading loyalists, the founders of New Brunswick. Some of them, but not all, are thus honoured as they should be; Edward Winslow is a conspicuous omission. There are also a number of extinct Indian names available, as *Woolastook*, *Ourangabena*, *Meductie*, *Chacodi*, *Minaqua*.

It is surely better to revive these ancient names, part of our own history, pleasant sounding and distinctive as they are, than to adopt those which are the heritage of other countries, or those which, though our own, are but trivial.

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PART III.

A DICTIONARY OF THE PLACE-NAMES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In this dictionary I aim to give the history of each place-name of any importance now or formerly in use in New Brunswick. It is difficult to decide what to exclude; one knows that many details too trivial to seem worth notice now will be of the greatest interest in the future; but even in a monograph one cannot include everything. In place-names there is every gradation from those of countries and great rivers down to those of the tiniest points and rocks, too local to appear even on detailed maps. The rule I have followed is this: every loyalist and earlier name, extinct or extant, known to me is included, but in this century only those of special prominence.

In the history of important words there is a constant temptation to attempt to refute the errors of other writers and also to give all of the very early known forms and recorded meanings, if for no other reason than to prevent future students from saying that one has overlooked them. Of important names like Aucpaque, Miramichi, etc., one can collect a dozen forms. I have given only so many of these as seem to me to be necessary to show the true history of the word. The many allusions to place-names in books of travel which are often curious and generally incorrect, are, of course, omitted, as are mere misprints in other works.

Next to being able to give the exact history of a name, it is important to give its *first recorded use*, for this is a very long step towards finding its origin. In all cases I have given, in the original form, the first use I can find, and it is to be understood that the form given first after the name itself is the oldest known to me.

The names of authors and of books and maps will be found repeated, with fuller information, at the end of this paper in the bibliography. The word "in" before an author's name refers to a book or manuscript; "on" refers to a map. Roman figures after an author's name refer to his different works as listed in the bibliography. All plans mentioned are in the Crown Land office at Fredericton.

Where no authority for a statement is given, it is to be understood as resting upon my own. In the Indian names, unless some other authority is given, I have obtained the names from the Indians themselves, and I have used those obtained by myself wherever possible. The use of different systems of expressing sounds by Rand and others quoted, has made it necessary to reduce them all to one system, which I have done, but have indicated it by (alt.) to show I have had to alter their spelling. Where a statement is given without qualification, it means that

I am convinced of its truth; degrees of doubt are expressed by "doubtless" (or "no doubt"), "probably," "possibly," etc.

In the mode of spelling of names I have attempted to impose no system, but simply to reflect the best usage, and where this is divided to suggest which are the best forms.

In the pronunciation I have used none of the special systems which have been invented, because it seems to me more convenient to those for whom this work is principally intended to use the more familiar sounds, a proceeding which I know well has, scientifically, great drawbacks. The sounds used are as follows:

a	as in far.	ee	as in meet.
ah	as in expression ah!	ei	as in height.
aw	as in law.	i	as in tin.
ay	as in hay.	o	as in not.
e	as in met.	oo	as in moon (at end of a syllable)
g	always hard.	oo	as in cook (before a consonant,
ch	as in church.		in same syllable).

Every syllable is sounded as a distinct word.

Other abbreviations as follows:

= stands for "means in English."

P. for Parish.

T. for Township.

C. for County.

S. for Settlement.

A date after any of these means the year of its legal establishment.

pr. loc. means pronounced locally.

"Statutes" are those of New Brunswick.

"Archives" are the annual volumes published by the Canadian Government.

All names in the dictionary, unless extinct, or with locality given, may be found marked upon Loggie's map or those of the Geological Survey. Extinct names are in italics.

A.

Aberdeen.—P. 1863. Doubtless in memory of the Earl of Aberdeen, Premier of England, 1852-1855. Died 1860.

Aboushagan River.—Doubtless Micmac. *Naboujagan*, 1812, in Plessis. Acadian, *L'Aboujagane*.

Acadia.—Origin not certain; descended from the *Larcadia* of maps of the 16th Century, and probably of European origin.

It is usually said to come from the termination *acadie*, common in Micmac place-names (see Bourinot, Cape Breton, Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, IX., Sect. 11, p. 327); but not only is all analogy against this, but the history of the word is opposed to it. Tracing it backward, it occurs as *La Cadie* in DeMonts' commission of 1603, the earliest known use without the *r*; Champlain, however, in the narrative of his 1603 voyage has always *Acadie*, and in all earlier forms the *r* is always present. Thevet, in his "Cosmographie" of 1570, has *Arcadie*, and several earlier maps

have *Larcadia* (Gastaldi, 1548; Zaltieri, 1566, and others; see the Kretschmer atlas), and it occurs upon them in its proper position; thus, Zaltieri has it between "R. Fondo" (Bay of Fundy) and "R. S. Lorenzo" (St. Lawrence), while a map of 1560, in Marcel's atlas, places it on a peninsula about in its proper place. So much seems certain. Still earlier, however, on the N. Desliens's map of 1541, appears E. of Rio de Fundo, *les coudiers*, which may be this, while Kibero, 1529, has *Idrçales*. Upon all of these maps it is associated with a series of names, along the Atlantic coast, which are altogether European, never native, and indeed the presence of the *r*, which does not occur in the Micmac dialect, is further evidence against a native origin. It occurs, usually covering a considerable territory, along with such names as Florida, Norumbega and Labrador, suggesting that it may have an origin analogous to theirs.

Though unfortunately extinct as a place-name, it is still used at times, especially in scientific writings, as a convenient term to include the three maritime provinces.

The obvious but groundless theory that it is from Arcadia, in Greece, is given in "A Genuine Account of Nova Scotia," London, 1750, repeated in Williamson, Maine, I, 188.

Acadieville.—P. 1876. Doubtless by its Acadian settlers in affectionate memory of Acadie.

Adams Island.—In Passamaquoddy, *A-mog'-en-esk'* = fishing place (*a-mog'-en* = fishing, with locative).

Addington.—P. 1826. Doubtless in honour of Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, English statesman, then prominent.

Adelaide, Lake.—Doubtless in honour of Queen Adelaide, consort of George IV. By Mahood, in 1837 (p. 207).

Albert.—C. 1845. In honour, no doubt, of the Prince Consort, who married Queen Victoria in 1840.

Aldouane River.—Doubtless Micmac. A map of 1793, in the Crown Lands office, has "Northwest River, by the Indians *Aldouane*." Also as *Ardouane*.

Alemek Bay.—Probably Micmac. *Le Grand Amac* (and *Le Petit Amac*) on plan of 1830. Acadian, *Iamec*.

Alexander, Mount.—(On Wilkinson, 1859.) Doubtless in honour of Sir James Alexander, who explored for a military road from Petitcodiac to Tobique in 1844. (See his *L'Acadie*, vol. ii.)

Alma.—P. 1855. In commemoration, of course, of the glorious victory in the preceding year.

Almeston.—T. 1765? Origin? Unknown elsewhere. Later Amesbury, now Kingston.

Alnwick.—P. 1786. Probably for Alnwick in Northumberland, England (p. 204).

Alston Point.—Origin? On plan of 1830.

Alwington Manor.—General Coffin's estate at the mouth of Nerepis, named for the Coffin estate in Devon. On early maps.

Amesbury.—T. No doubt for James Amesbury, merchant, of Halifax, a grantee. Earlier Almeston, now Kingston.

Anagance River.—From the Maliseet *Oo-ne-gunce'*, = a portage.

Andover.—P. 1833. Origin? Occurs in Hampshire, England.

Annabishamack.—On Bonnor, 1820; in Kent. Unknown.

Antonio, Lake.—Said to be for a lumberman. On plan of 1830. Pr. loc., Antony.

Apohaqui.—R.R. Sta. From the Maliseet *Ap-o-log'-a-neck*, which is probably their name for Millstream, but possibly = junction of two streams. Our

form appears to be a corruption by the R.R. surveyors (see p. 209), though one Indian gave me *Ab-a-hahk'* as an old word.

Archibald.—S. about 1836. Said to be for the family which first settled it.

Aroostook River.—Exact origin uncertain; probably the Maliseet name for the St. John, *Wool-ahs'-took* (which see), transferred to this river, or perhaps a distinct though related word.

In Maliseet it is *Loos'-took* (or *Loos-ta-gook'*); meaning unknown to them; nor do they identify it with *Wool-ahs'-took*; possibly it is not aboriginal, but only their pronunciation of the form Aroostook. Aroostook and *Wool-ahs'-took* are considered identical by several writers (Maurault, Hubbard, Laurent). It seems to occur first on DeRozier's map of 1699 as *Arassatuk*, applied to a settlement on the St. John above the Aroostook; as *Arestook* on Purdy, 1814; Baillie, 1832, has "*Restook*, called by the Americans *Aroostic*"; on Holland, 1803, called *Little Restigouche* (see p. 192). Apparently called *Rivière Jacques* = James River, by the French; it is thus on Morris, 1784 (*Jaquet* in Munro, 1783); also on maps *R. Chun* and *Machias*.

Arthurette.—S. 1862? Named by Governor Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon before 1863, not for himself, but for the "little border village where Sir James Graham lies buried" (*Wilderness Journeys*, p. 45). This village is in England, eight miles north of Carlisle.

Ashaboo, or Coal Point.—(Cooney). At the N.E. angle of Bathurst. Possibly a corruption of Goulds Point, which it was earlier called for a grantee.

Asphaltes, Lake.—Map name only; loc., White Sand Lake, descriptive. Plan of 1827 has *Asphalta*.

Auopaque.—Former Indian village at Springhill, near Fredericton. From the Maliseet *Ek-pah'-hahk* = tide-head or tide-level, which is descriptive. Pote, 1745, has *Apog* and *Apoge*; a treaty of before 1754 has *Ocpagh*; also as *Ockpack*, *Ecoupay*, *Aux pacques*, *Oak Park*, and many other forms; in Saint Valier, 1688, as Sainte Marie; later, Sainte Anne (see Hart's Island).

Aulac River.—French *Au lac* = at the lake. At first applied to a village on the lake at its head (*Le Lac*, Franquet, 1754); *Oulac*, on d'Anville, 1755.

B.

Bagweet Island.—On plans for the island above Sugar Island; probably Maliseet and the same as *Ah-bah'-guil* (see Campobello).

Baillie.—S. Said to be in honour of Thomas Baillie, surveyor-general of New Brunswick when it was founded.

Bainbridge, Mount.—(On Wilkinson, 1859.) Said to be for an officer of the N. B. and N. S. Land Co. before 1841.

Baker Brook.—(Madawaska.) For John Baker, who once lived at its mouth; he was prominent in the New Brunswick courts in 1828-31 in connection with his uncertain citizenship and efforts to hold the "Disputed Territory" for Maine (see Remarks on Disputed Points of Boundary, St. John, 1839). A monument has recently been erected to his memory at Fort Fairfield, Me.

In Maliseet, *Ha-ma-lee-kee-nok-tay'-cook*; on Bouchette, 1831, *Wariene-quamaticook*; others *Meruimpticook*, which persists on one of its lakes; also *Turtle River*.

Baker Brook.—(Sunbury.) For William Baker, a former owner; also Mill Creek. In Maliseet, *Mes-ee-n-quips'-kek*, which is doubtless the *R. Nishampishack* of the Peachey and other maps.

Bald, Cape.—Probably descriptive. DesBarres, 1781, has *C. Scott*, perhaps for an officer of that name in N. S.

Bald Mountain.—Occurs several times in New Brunswick, and usually descriptive. That at Nictor Lake named *Sagamook* = mount of chiefs, by Governor Gordon before 1863 (*Wilderness Journeys*, p. 54); also *Ox Mountain* (Baillie, l., 1832).

Balmoral.—S. 1856 (p. 208). Origin? It is a place in Scotland.

Barachois.—Acadian, = a pond. In Plessis, 1812 (p. 209).

Bar Island.—(Charlotte.) Descriptive. *Barr Island* on Wright, 1772.

Barnaby Head.—(Charlotte.) Origin? Fox Point on Wright, 1772.

Barnaby's River.—No doubt for an Indian, probably a chief, who once lived on it (p. 189). On Michéau, 1785, as *Barneby's River*; in Micmac *See-quah'-dik*; which on Jumeau, 1685, is *Chicudi*; on Bellin, 1744, as *Chacodi*. On these and later maps it gradually becomes exaggerated in size and removed to the westward until it is even mistaken for the S. W. Miramichi itself, and, finally, by a confusion of this river with the Restigouche, due to the likeness of their Indian names, it has even been transferred to the main Restigouche (maps of last century by Rhodé and others). Jumeau names its branches.

Barony.—S. Given by Hon. John Simcoe Saunders to his large estate here, probably for his hope to develop it as a baronial estate. Occurs in 1795 (Raymond, 49).

Bartholomews River.—Doubtless for an Indian who once lived on it (p. 189). First on Bonnor, 1820. In Micmac *Chich-a-de-gook'*.

Bartibog River.—Tradition derives it from the name of an Indian, *Bartholomew*, shortened to *Bart*, *Le Bogue*, who once lived there; thus given by Plessis, 1812. Possibly, however, it is a corruption of the Micmac name. In its present form in Marston's diary, 1785. In Micmac Rand gives *Nebeltook*, = dead river; or perhaps *ebeltook*, = overlooked (see also Vin River); DuMoulin, 1686, has *ibertou*, the same with *r* for *l*. Pr. loc. Bartibogue (as in rogue).

Bass River.—(Gloucester). Doubtless descriptive. On plan, 1789. In Micmac *Pæc'-gun* or *Oo-see-gunk'*. On recent map *Achigan*. On Jumeau, 1685, *F. Godebois*.

Bastille.—On Descellier's map of 1546, near Dalhousie. Probably one of Cartier's names.

Bathurst.—Named in 1826 in honour of Earl Bathurst, then Colonial Secretary of England. Earlier, *St. Peters*, which persists in the school district. The harbour in Micmac, *Keeb-amk'-ek* which (Rand) = stopped by a sand bar (compare Lepreau Basin).

Bayfield.—S. In honour of Admiral Bayfield, who surveyed the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Bay du Vin.—See Vin.

Bay Verte.—French, *Baie Verte*, = green bay. Perhaps for the salt water grasses "which in summer make it look like an immense meadow" (Gesner II).

On Franquelin's map of 1684. In Micmac, *Weg-wam-a-gwek'*, which Rand translates, land's end. Jumeau, 1685, has *B. Verte ou de S. Claude*.

Beachey Island.—Between Fredericton and Meductic; in Allen's journal, 1777. Identity unknown.

Beaconsfield.—S. 1878 (p. 208). In honour of Earl Beaconsfield.

Beans Island.—In Passamaquoddy *Mus-koo-sit'-kik* (?)

Bear Island.—(Near Coac). In Allen's Journal, 1777.

Beaubassin.—French, = beautiful basin, descriptive, though it is also a French family name. Seems to have been used as early as 1612 (Jesuit Rel. II., 207); name of Seigniory of LaVallière, 1676; later restricted to vicinity of Fort Lawrence, called by Church and others Siganecto (see Chignecto); Pote, 1745, has *Bon Basin*.

Beaubears Island.—For Boishébert, leader of the Acadians here in 1755-57. *Beobares Island*, in Grant of 1785; Beauheberts Id., in Statute of 1799. In Micmac *Quo-o-men-ee'-gook* = Pine Island, descriptive; the passage between it and the point is the *Tickle*, which was used in Statute 1799.

Beaufort.—S. 1880 (p. 208). For its founder, W. Beaufort Mills.

Beauhebert Fort.—(On some ms. maps of last century. At W. Point, Mouth of Nerepis). For Pierre Boishébert, who commanded there (see above).

Beauséjour.—French, = beautiful resort, descriptive, though possibly for a resident of that name, as stated in "Mémoires sur le Canada," 1780 (not perfectly accurate work); *la pointe de Beauséjour* in 1678 (Le Tac, Hist. Chron. 191); afterwards applied to the fort built there in 1750, later Fort Cumberland.

Beausoleil, Portage à.—(Portage between Petitcodiac and Canaan). On the 1757 map by Bellin. Pote's Journal of 1745 suggests the origin, for he says that Bon Soleil occupied the last house on the Petitcodiac before reaching the portage. Beausoleil was the surname of one Braesard, a hero of the Acadians, about whom there is much in Casgrain's "Pélerinage." In a document of 1756, in Rameau II., p. 373, this portage is called *Ouaigemoak*, no doubt the same as Washademoak.

Beaver Harbour.—On Wright, 1772, with Eastern Head at its entrance as Cape Beaver. A town for the loyalists was laid out here and named Belle View, but neither town nor name have persisted. In Passamaquoddy said to be *Sta-quen-na'-ket*.

Becaguinec.—In Maliseet, *A-bek-a-gwim'-ek*, = a salmon-bed, or is, going up to the salmon-bed. (Gwimek is a place where salmon lie side by side in a smooth rapid, i.e., at Hartland; a-bek-a = perhaps, on the way to.) Mr. Jack gives = coming down branch. *Pegagomique* on Morris, 1784. The island at its mouth is, in Maliseet, *Tee-gan-ook'-tek*, and the bar below Hartland, *Am-mun-am-koo'-tuk*.

Belair.—"Belair vers Coganne" in Abbé la Guerne's letter of 1756. This place was six or seven miles up the Coganne River on the north side (Gaudet). There was another near Port Royal.

Belas Basin.—See Lepreau Basin.

Belledune.—French, = beautiful beach, descriptive. In 1770 (Dom. Archives, 1894, p. 301) as *Belldown*; on Wyld, 1841, as *Belle doune*; as at present on Wilkinson, 1859. Compare Grand Dune.

In Micmac the point is *Mes-kee-see-ge-ach'*; Little Beldune Point is *Peeq-e-a-jeech'*. *Pte. pepchidiachiche* on Jumeau, 1685, and others = Little Paspebiac (in Gaspé), which is on Jumeau as *pepchidiak*, and which it resembles on a small scale.

Bellefond.—Seigniory, 1690. In Queensbury, Dumfries and Prince William.

Belleisle Bay.—Doubtless French, and extended to the bay from the small grassy island at its mouth now called Hog Island, but upon early plans *Belle Isle*. Occurs on Morris, 1775, as *Belleisle River*. Morris, 1784, names the island *Belle Isle*, and the bay *Belle River*. There is nothing to connect the name with Alexander LeBorgne, surnamed Belleisle, who was prominent in

Acadian history. Probably the Belle Isle on Bellin, 1757, is this, though out of place.

In Maliseet the bay is *Pes-kay'-boe*, commonly on plans as *Pascobuc*. On Monckton, 1758, it is named *R. au Gautier*; in 1680, one Gautier was a grantee of lands for a fishery on the St. John.

Belliveau.—8. For an Acadian, its first settler, who lived to the age of 110 years (see Gesner II, p. 138). Near this village was that called in the last century *Pierre à Michael* (Gaudet).

Belle View.—See Beaver Harbour.

Benjamin, River.—Origin? On plan of 1827. It appears to be the Holman's River of the grant to Captain Hamond in 1776. In Micmac it is *Wop-kay-ga-la-jeechk'* or *Wop-kee-jec-de-la-jeechk'*.

Beresford.—P. 1814. No doubt in honour of Viscount Beresford, a British general, at that time prominent.

Black Brook.—Tradition gives it = Blake's Brook, from its first settler, who is said to have been the commander of the vessel which destroyed Burnt Church and the French settlements about 1758. On Mischeau, 1785, the house of widow Blake is at its mouth, though it is called by its present name.

Blacklands.—(Northumberland.) Descriptive, caused by great beds of peat, which the sea is washing away, forming abrupt banks. On d'Anville, 1755, as *Terre noire*, = black land; our name may be a translation, or else given independently.

Blacklands.—(Restigouche.) Descriptive; caused by great beds of peat.

Black Point.—(Restigouche.) Apparently descriptive. In Micmac *Mak-tops'-tik* (Flinne).

Black River.—(Kent.) Probably descriptive. Plan of 1794 and others have *Mescogones*, probably the Micmac name.

Black River.—(Northumberland.) Said to be descriptive of its water. On plan or in a grant of 1786. In Micmac *Mat-quan-ti-gook* (Flinne).

Blackville.—P. 1830. In honour, no doubt, of Hon. William Black, then administrator of the Government of New Brunswick.

Blackwood.—S. 1856 (p. 208.) Origin? Persists in Blackwood Lake.

Blissfield.—P. 1830. In honour, no doubt, of Judge John Murray Bliss, of the Supreme Court, in 1824 administrator of the government.

Bliss Island.—For Samuel Bliss, a loyalist, its grantee. On Wright, 1772, and later *Etang Island*. In Passamaquoddy, *See-bee'-kook*, = three peninsulas, because almost divided into three islands. (Related to *See-by-ik*, a peninsula the name for Pleasant Point, Me.)

Blissville.—P. 1834. No doubt in honour of Judge John Murray Bliss, who died in that year. See Blissfield.

Boar's Head.—Descriptive. On Campbell, 1785. In Maliseet, *Poos-heik'*, which is obviously the English name indianized.

Bocabec.—From the Passamaquoddy *Po-ka-beek'*. In Boyd, 1763, as *Boquabeek*, and in 1764 (Mitchell's Field Book) as *Bookwebweck*. It is perhaps the stream emptying Bocabec Lake, which Sullivan's Maine, 1795, pp. 40-42, says is called by the Indians *Makagambo*.

Boiestown.—For Thomas Boies, an energetic American, who settled there about 1822 (Cooney, p. 111).

Bolands Brook, with Big Falls.—In Micmac *Me-deeps-kechk*.

Bon Ami Point.—No doubt for Peter Bonamy, to whom land was granted there before 1798. The rocks at the point are called, locally, Bonami Rocks. On

- a French chart of 1760, the larger is called *Ile Kidge*, descriptive; Jumeau, 1685, and de Meulles, 1686, have *pte. memehigan*.
- Bonny River.**—Probably for Joel Bonny, a pre-loyalist settler in this region. On the 1708 map, *Muskackis*, the Passamaquoddy name, and the Oxbow at its mouth, *Bad-kick*. See *Paticake*.
- Boston Brook.**—Origin? Wilkinson, 1859.
- Botsford.**—P. 1805. In honour, of course, of Amos Botsford, loyalist settler at Sackville, speaker of the House of Assembly, 1786-1812.
- Boundary Creek.**—On plan of 1786. Doubtless because W. boundary of Moncton.
- Brandy Point.**—Said locally to be for the appearance of the water there, which rarely or never freezes. In a grant of 1765. *Point au Ognonette* (ognonet = summer pear) on Monckton, 1758.
- Breidalbane.**—S. 1856 (p. 208).
- Bretons, Riviere des 6.**—On the survey map, 1755, as R. demibreton and located distinctly at Bartibog; on d'Anville, 1755, it appears as R. des 6 Bretons and similarly located; it becomes on Jeffereys, 1757, R. of 6 Britons, but does not appear again. It may originate in an incident given by Cooney (see *Cache, R. du*).
- Breuil.**—Seignior, 1689. In Rothesay and Hampton.
- Bright.**—P. 1869. In honour, no doubt, of John Bright, English statesman, then prominent.
- Brighton.**—P. 1830. Origin? There is a Brighton in Sussex, England.
- Brockway.**—S. For Artemas Brockway, grantee at this place.
- Brothers.**—See Salkelds Islands.
- Brothers.**—(Three small islands near Millidgeville). Origin no doubt from their likeness and proximity. One of them appears to be in Maliseet *Mo-ee-an-ee'-cook* = bear island.
- Brûlé Cape.**—French = Burnt Cape. Rand gives for what is apparently this point, *Wospooijiktook* = seal hunt. This appears to be the cape called on Jumeau, 1685, *C. au huan*; de Meulles, 1686, *Cap au Haran*, and on later maps *Hareng* and *Herring*.
- Brundages Point.**—On plan of 1826 as Brundige's Point.
- Brunswick.**—P. 1816. Probably in honour of the Duke of Brunswick, who fell at Waterloo the year before, and, perhaps, at the same time, in compliment to the reigning house in England.
- Bubear.**—In Wicklow Parish, on Wilkinson, 1859. Bubear is a common Carleton County name (see also *Tay River*).
- Buctouche.**—By Rand, given as Micmac *Chebooktook* = a small big harbour; others connect it with *buktw*, fire. The first syllable has been dropped. In the seigniorial grant to Sieur d'Amours, 1684, as *Chiboutouche*, and thus on most maps to 1831; doc. of 1760 (Col. Mass. Hist. Soc. X., 1809), has *Bonetox* (misprint), and the short form is in other early documents.
- Budagan Brook.**—Related, no doubt to *Napudagan*, which see.
- Bulls Creek.**—For Lieutenant George Bull, loyalist, who was grantee of land at its mouth (Raymond). In Maliseet *Sig-a-hosk'* = fire-flint place, descriptive; (The act of striking a flint is *Sig-a-hahs*). On D. Campbell, 1785, as *Shuk-atahawk* or *Steel River*.
- Bumfrau.**—R. R. Sta. Said by Edward Jack to be an Indian corruption of the Acadian *Bois franc*, = hardwood, applied to *Hardwood Creek* (which see). Mr. Jack told me there was evidence of this on plans in the Crown Land office, but I could not find it. The region about the mouth of the creek was

formerly called by the rivermen "The Bumfrow." Pr. loc. Bum-frow (as in now).

Buonaparte Lake.—On a grant or plan of 1835.

Burnt Church.—Doubtless from the burning of the Indian church there by the British when they were destroying the French settlements in 1758. Cooney gives a legend to explain it, with the date 1759, but he has probably confounded it with another story (see R. du Cache). On Lockwood, 1826. In Micmac as given by Rand, *Eskinwobudich* = a lookout, or *Es-kun-oo-ob'-a-dich*, as I have it. *Skinnobundiche* in St. Valier, 1688. On the survey map, 1755, the point is *Pte. de Village*.

Burpees Brook.—(Burton in Sunbury). No doubt for Edward Burpee, pre-loyalist settler. (N.B. Hist. Coll. I., p. 107).

Burton.—T. 1765, P. 1786. No doubt in honour of Brigadier-General Ralph Burton, friend and contemporary of Generals Gage and Haldimand.

Buttermilk Brook.—Descriptive of its colour when full where it falls into the St. John. In Maliseet, *M'lox-sis-ce-bo-ok'-sis* = white like milk brook.

C.

Cache, Rivière du.—Origin uncertain. On d'Anville, 1755, as *Vieux Caichi*, and on the survey map of the same year as *Amion* (?) *Caichi*, and the latter locates it at Grand Dune Brook. Jeffreys, 1757, has *Old Caichi*, followed by others. The *Caichi* is perhaps *Caiche*, = a boat (Quebec Docs. I., 429), in which case the name may be connected with *Rivière des Seize Bretons* (which see), and both may be connected with an incident related by Cooney (p. 35), in which it is said that six sailors from an English ship, who were sent ashore for water wandered away from the boat and were slain by the Indians, in reprisal for which the Indian church was burnt, originating the name "Burnt Church." Cooney places the incident in 1759, which is pretty certainly an error, and it may be that the entire incident occurred before 1755, thus originating these names *R. du Cache* and *R. des Seize Bretons* (*Britons* (?)), especially the latter. This is pure theory, and *R. du Cache* especially may have originated very differently. The local tradition derives it from its supposed use as a hiding place at the time of the expulsion, etc.

In Micmac *Oo-ses'-sischk* (Flinne).

Cains River.—According to tradition, sustained by Cooney, so named for an Indian, probably a chief, who lived there (p. 189). It is probably a corruption of *Etienne*, by which it is also known on early maps. In a Statute of 1786 as *O'Kean*; a plan of 1801 has *Etiane*; Bonner, 1820, has *Etiene*; Cooney, 1832, *O'Kain*; Bouchette, 1831, *Kains* (misprinted *Bains*), and *St. Etienne*, while locally it is said to be from *Ekaine*.

In Micmac *Wel-a-mook'-took*, the same word as *Oromocto* (which see), which, in its easy navigation for canoes, it resembles. In Maliseet it is *Mik-ma-wee-wel-a-mook'-took* = the Micmac's *Oromocto*. On De Meulles, 1686, as *Ouelamouki*, which gives for Muzroll's Brook, *Minouisuk*.

Cambridge.—P. 1852. Said to be in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, uncle of Queen Victoria.

Campbell.—(Southampton, York.) S. 1856 (p. 206). Perhaps in memory of Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of N.B., 1831-1837, died 1843.

Campbell or Campbelltown.—(Stanley, York). One of the N.B. and N.S. Land Co. settlements (see p. 207). Perhaps in remembrance of Campbellton in Scotland.

Campbell River.—Map name only. Named by Mr. Andrew Inches in 1831 in honour of Sir Archibald Campbell, newly appointed Lieut.-Governor of N.B. Also Right Hand Branch. In Maliseet, *Qua-quopsk* = dirty rocks, or *Pah-quopsk* = rocky stream, descriptive.

Campbellton.—(Restigouche). Probably in honour of Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of N.B., 1831-1837, though possibly suggested by Campbelltown in Scotland. In a Statute of 1833 as *Campbelltown*. On early maps the point is *Martin's* or *Quinton's Point*. An old plan has here the word *Cavanaghsht*.

Campobello.—Named by Captain William Owen, its principal grantee, whose Journal of 1770 reads: "I named the Island Campobello, the latter partly complimentary and punning on the name of the Governor of the Province, Lord William Campbell, and partly as applicable to the nature of the soil and fine appearance of the island, Campobello in Spanish and Italian being, I presume, synonymous to the French *Beau-Champ*." The name occurs twice in Sicily, in Switzerland, and in South Carolina. In a book by Admiral W. F. W. Owen of 1842, it is translated Fairfield. In Passamaquoddy, it is *A-bah'-guit* = lying along or parallel with the land, which is descriptive (see p. 192). Gatschet gives it = floating between; and also *Ed-lit-ik*. By the French probably called *Ile Pemocadie*; on d'Anville, 1755, *I. Pas-camadie*. By the English, before 1765, it was *Great Island of Passamaquoddy* (Southack, 1733), or *Passamaquoddy Outer Island* (Grant of 1767).

The Owens introduced Welch Pool, Lake Glansevern, Tyn-y-coed, in remembrance of places in Wales connected with their family, and they occur on map of 1839, along with Abraham Plain, Bunker Hill, etc. Mill Cove was Finback Cove on Wright, 1772; (on Charlotte Town see Courier, Series CXXIII). Tyn-y-maes (House in the Fields) has been given by the company since 1881.

Canaan River.—No doubt extended to the river from the New Canaan Settlement (which see). On plan of 1826, *New Canaan River*; also called Washademoak (which see). The North Fork in Maliseet, *Sah-gan-ik'* (or, as Mr. Jack gives, *Up-sah-gan-ik*) = a moose's back. Two lakes at its head, not shown on the maps, are *Um-ked-a-mes-kous*.

Canadian Point.—(Opposite Newcastle). Probably goes back to the French period. On Micheau, 1785.

Canning.—P. 1526. In honour, no doubt, of George Canning, English statesman, then Prime Minister, and who died in that year.

Canouse River.—From the Passamaquoddy *Ka-noos'-ik*, of which they do not know the meaning, but it may be connected with the Kanosuk, the knowing little people of their legends, or possibly for an Indian of that name. On Titcomb's Ms. plan, 1792, as *Keenouse*, and in 1796-9, Survey map as *Canouse*; also *Canoes*.

Canterbury.—P. 1855. Origin?

Caraquette.—Origin unknown. Occurs first in Denys' work of 1672 in the form Caraget. The Micmacs call it *Ka-la-gee* (or *Caluget*, Rand), which may be simply their pronunciation of our form. Jumeau, 1685, has *Caraquet* and *Karaguet*; Denys (in Ch. IX.), describes here Isles of Tousquet, which possibly may be a misprint for Caraget.

The parish was erected in 1831.

Cardigan.—S. 1819. No doubt by its settlers in remembrance of their home in Wales.

Cardwell.—P. 1874. No doubt in honour of Viscount Cardwell, then Secretary of War in England.

Carleton.—(Now West End, St. John). Named by Governor Parr in 1784 in honour of Sir Guy Carleton, Commander in Chief of the British forces in North America (see Dom. Archives, 1894, p. 413). West End since the union with St. John in 1889.

Carleton.—C. 1831. No doubt in memory of Thomas Carleton, first Lieutenant-Governor of N.B.

Carleton.—P. 1814. Named no doubt in honour of Thomas Carleton, first Lieutenant-Governor of N.B., died in 1817.

Caron Point.—Origin? On plan of 1828.

Carr, Point au.—See Quart Point.

Carriage Harbour.—(Near Point Lepreau). On some maps of this century for Dipper Harbour. Unknown locally. It may have applied to Little Dipper Harbour, the creek at the head of which is but half a mile from Lepreau Basin, and possibly the Indians used this as a portage or carriage to escape the dangers of Point Lepreau.

On Jeffreys, 1755; on Wright, 1772, applied to the first cove east of Point Lepreau. On d'Anville, 1755, as *Havre du Portage*.

Casco Bay Island.—Often called Casco Island. In the Owen Journal of 1770 in present form.

Catons Island.—No doubt for Isaac and James Caton, pre-loyalist grantees of 2,000 acres in this vicinity. In Biard's letter of 1612 as *Emenenic*. In Maliseet this, with Rocky and Fosters Islands, are called *Ah-men-hen-ik-mun-eeck-wol* (see Long Reach). On Monkton, 1758, as *Isle au Garce* (Grace(?)), no doubt its French name. On Peachy, 1783, *Ja. la Grace* appears along a brook on the east side near it, and the island is *I. Mutton*.

Caverhill.—S. On Baillie, 1832, I.

Chacodi.—See Barnabys River.

Chaleur, Bay.—Named by Cartier *la baie de Chaleur*, because of the great heat he experienced there on July 10th, 1534. The name has been in constant use ever since. It is frequently written *Baye des Chaleurs*, but there is nothing whatever in favour of the plural form.

In Micmac *Boak-tay-bay*, or, as Rand gives it (Alt.), *Mowebahktabayayk* = biggest bay. Cooney and others have *Ecketaan Nemaachi* = sea of fish, probably incorrect. It is said by Shea (Charlevoix, I, 113), and others that on some early maps it is marked *Baye des Espagnols*, but I have not found it. Champlain, De Laet and others have usually *Baye de Chaleu*. Some maps have *Baye de la Chaudiere*. Jumeau, 1685, has *Baye de Sainte Catherine*, no doubt a map name only. Jeffreys, 1755, gives *Starling Bay*, taken, perhaps, from Alexander (see p. 190).

Chamcook.—In Passamaquoddy, *K'tchum'-cook* or *Skam-cook* (Chamberlain). Many meanings have been given, but none are certain. Mr. J. Vroom suggests *Kchamkuk*, *Kchee*, big, *amk*, gravel (beach), and *uk*, location, which would apply to the great bar there. As *Chamcook*, in the Boyd Journal of 1763 (Kilby, p. 107). In the Owen Journal, 1770, it is spelled as now and applied to the harbour, which is probably correct. Extended also to Ministers Id., the hill and lakes. There is no evidence to connect it with *Connoequamecook*, the Passamaquoddy name for St. Andrews. Compare

Skum-cook under Douglas Harbour. If these are the same word, it may describe a harbour with a narrow entrance.

Chance Harbour.—Said locally to be descriptive of the difficulty of entering it safely.

Chapmanville.—S. 1880 (p. 208). In honour of Father Chapman.

Charlie Lake.—Said locally to be for a hermit, Charlie Flemming, who lived there many years ago (see *St. John Sun*, Jan. 4, 1892).

Charlo River.—Said locally to be for a former resident (p. 205). This is confirmed by the plan of 1825, which has *River Charles*; another, of 1829, has *Charlo*; Baillies small, 1832 map has *Charles* or *Charleau R.* A very old resident pronounced it Sharloo. In Micmac, *Soog-a-mos'-kik*.

Charlotte.—C. 1785. No doubt in honour of Queen Charlotte, consort of King George the Third.

Chatham.—P. 1814. Origin uncertain; perhaps in memory of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who died in 1778, or possibly for the second Earl, then prominent as a soldier. A tradition ("Young Lion of the Woods," by T. B. Smith, p. 9), states that the transport Pitt was wrecked in the Gulf in 1765, and one of her boats drifted ashore near the present site of the town, suggesting the name; probably not correct.

Chauffours.—Seignior, 1684. Most of Kent south of Kouchibouguac.

Chepedneck.—(Local name of the lower of the Chiputneticook chain, which see, and sometimes shortened to Spednick). The name *Omqumemkeag*, applied sometimes to this lake, belongs to Palfrey Lake.

Cherry Island.—(Near Indian Id.) D. Campbell, 1806. In Passamaquoddy, *Misik neguis* = little island of trees (Gatschet). Compare Indian Id.

Cheval, Point.—French = Horse Point. In Marston's Diary, 1785, as *Point au Cheval*.

Chignecto.—(Cape in Nova Scotia, Bay and Isthmus.) It is derived by Rand from the Micmac *Sigunikt* = a foot cloth, alluding to some legend. It appears to apply properly to the cape. In Biard's Relation of 1611 as *Chinictou*; La Vallière's grant of 1676 has *Chignitou*, applied to the region of the Isthmus; Gyles, 1689, has *Sigenecto*; Church, 1696, *Senactaca*; Pote, 1745, *Secconnectau*, and various other spellings.

At first a generic term covering the region about the head of the present Cumberland Bay and used especially by the English, while the French used *Beaubassin*. (A French map of 1755 has "*Beaubassin, en Anglais, Segnekt*o.") Both names later became localized about Fort Lawrence on the Nova Scotia side of the Missiguash. Finally the name has come to be used for the Isthmus between N.B. and N.S.

By Little ("State of Trade in the Northern Colonies," London, 1748), said to be a corruption of *Le Chignon du Col*, but this is fanciful (see p. 200). By Champlain the bay was called *Baye de Gennes* = Bay of Twins; reason unknown.

Chipman.—P. 1835. No doubt in honour of the younger Ward Chipman, who was made Chief Justice of N.B. in 1834.

Chiputneticook Lakes.—A Passamaquoddy word, though original form and meaning are not known. On a plan of 1785 as *Chipnetto*; again, in a document of 1795 (Kilby, p. 118), as *Cheputneticook*, and in a Ms. of the same date in Mr. Kilby's collection it is *Cheputneticook*, and other forms are known. Also extended to the river as far down as the forks. The two chief lakes of the chain are *Grand* (which see) and *Chepedneck*. The stream

between these lakes is in Passamaquoddy, *Tog-wan-onk* = land-locked salmon place (*Tog-wan-on* = land-locked salmon). An old undated plan has *Sour Gat*, where Forest City now is, and another, later, has *Slugundy* and *Tappers C.* along the stream. I know nothing of these names.

Chockpish.—Doubtless Micmac. On plan of 1802 as *Chock Pish*. The village is now called *Ste. Anne*.

Christophers Brook.—No doubt for James and Samuel Christopher, grantees of land there.

Chutes, Rivière des.—French = river of falls; descriptive. On the de Rozier map of 1699 as *Chute*; Holland map, 1803, *R. a la chute*; as *Falls River* on Morris, 1784, and others. In Maliseet *Seg-a-dee-ops-ka-way'-ik*. Another *R. des Chutes*, is on Wapekehegan (which see).

Clarence Hill.—S. Probably in honour of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. There is a Clarence Brook, and a plan of 1831 shows a Clarence Lake at the head of Falls Brook.

Clarendon.—S. 1856 (p. 208). P. 1869. Doubtless in honour of the Earl of Clarendon, foreign secretary in 1856 and also in 1869.

Cleancore.—See Eccles Island.

Cleuristic.—From the Maliseet *Kul-loo-nis'-ik* = an eagle's nest, said by them to have been formerly built on a high rock below its mouth. In their legends kulloo is a giant bird of great powers, somewhat like the roc. On Wyld, 1841, as *Cleuristick*. On an old plan as *Bubair's Brook*, no doubt from a settler.

Clignancourt.—Seignior, 1684. Uncertain, probably above Eel River.

Clones.—S. Said to be in remembrance of Clones in Ireland, whence the first settlers came.

Cloverdale.—S. 1868 (p. 208). Probably descriptive.

Coac Stream.—(York). Doubtless from the Maliseet *Co-k* = a pine tree (*Co-k* = a pine when at hand; *Co-ak*, when it is distant). In Munro, 1783, as *Gouac*; on D. Campbell, 1785, as *Gouck* or *Pine River*. Extended to a group of islands and even to the main river, here called sometimes *Coac Reach*. Pr. loc. *Co-ak*.

Coak Brook.—(Queens). Probably the same as *Coac* (which see).

Coal Creek.—(Queens). In Maliseet *Mes-gos'-guelk* (see Musquash Harbour).

Cocagne.—Named by Nicholas Denys before 1672, for, in his work published in that year, he says (p. 173): "J'ay nomme cette riviere la riviere de Cocagne, parce que j'y trouvoy tant de quoy y faire bonne chere pendent huit jours que le mauvais temps m'obligea d'y demeurer." "I have named this river the River of Cocagne, because I found there everything with which to make good cheer during the eight days the bad weather compelled me to remain there." Cocagne is, in the French, equivalent to the English Utopia, a land of fabled abundance and comfort.

In Micmac, *Wij-oo-may-ga-dik*. Two miles up the river on the north side is *Ruisseau des Malcontents*, and higher was *Belair*, and at Cape Cocagne is a place still called *le camp de Boishébert*, where he spent the winter of 1755-56 (Gaudet).

Colborne.—P. 1839. No doubt in honour of Sir John Colborne, Governor-General of Canada in that year.

Coldbrook.—S. About 1853. Originally *Colebrooke*, probably in honour of Sir William Colebrooke, Lieut.-Governor of N.B.

Colebrooke.—(The town at Grand Falls laid out in 1842); in honour no doubt of Sir William Colebrooke, Lieut.-Governor of N.B. 1841-48.

Coles Island.—Said to be for a loyalist of that name, its grantee.

Collina.—From the Latin *Collis*, a hill. Named in 1854 by Mrs. Elizabeth (MacDonald) Johnson. She writes me (from Worcester, Mass., Jan 26, 1892), that she went there to live soon after her marriage in 1854, and "one day having asked the name of the splendid hills round about, and finding them very personal, suggested a change in the prevailing style by giving the corner a name suggestive of itself and its surroundings. . . . My choice was *Collina*, which is a Latin proper name (L. *Collis*, a hill), which we considered very pretty as well as appropriate. I can't say when it was officially adopted, but it must have been very soon, I think within a year."

Commeau Ridge.—S. About 1876 (p. 208). Local name.

Conway.—T. 1765. In Lancaster and Westfield. No doubt in honour of General Henry S. Conway, who was made Secretary of State for England in that year. The news of his appointment reached Halifax, Oct. 12 (Archives, 1894, p. 265), and the township was established Oct. 18th.

The name is applied also in the Owen Journal to Head Harbour, Campobello.

Coronary Lake.—Named by Mahood about 1837, no doubt for the place of that name in Ireland (p. 207).

Coude, Le.—French = the bend. An early Acadian village four or five miles above Moncton (Gaudet).

Courtney Bay.—Origin unknown. First on DesBarres chart of 1776; possibly for John Courtenay, then of the English Ordnance Office.

Coverdale.—P. 1826. From the river, which, on a grant of 1788, is named Coverdale; origin unknown.

The river is Scadouck on the N.B. postal map of 1889, probably by mistake.

Cow Mountains.—The mountains north of Little S. W. Miramichi Lake, said to be the highest land in N. B.

Cowperthwaite or Lanes Brook.—In Maliseet *Skoot-mook-og-a-mis'-is* = trout brook. On D. Campbell, 1785, as *Skutegunish* or Trout R.; Morris, 1784, Trout River; some Maine maps have Menucook.

Cranberry Lakes.—Probably descriptive. On the 1798 survey map the smaller has the present name; the larger is *Pequesegahawgum* or Bear Lake, and the stream emptying both, now called N. E. Branch, is called *River Pequesegahawk*. The name has spread from the smaller to cover both.

Crocker's Island.—(Near St. Stephen.) For a pre-loyalist settler, Robinson Crocker (Courier Series LII.).

Cumberland, Fort.—Named in honour of the Duke of Cumberland, son of George III., after it was taken from the French in 1755; earlier, Beauséjour.

Cumberland.—T. 1757. Suggested, no doubt, by that of the fort. Included all lands seven miles N. W. and seven miles S. W. of the road between Fort Cumberland and Bay Verte.

Cumberland.—C. 1759. No doubt from the fort and township. Established to include all land in N. S. north of Kings County, and hence including all of the present N. B. In 1765 Sunbury was set off (which see). In 1784, when N. B. was made a separate province, it was re-divided into counties, leaving Cumberland County to N. S.

Cumberland Basin.—No doubt by the English in 1755 to replace the French Beaubassin. See Fort Cumberland. On DesBarres chart of 1781.

Cumberland Ridge.—That on which Fort Cumberland stands. Between 1750-55 the different elevations of this ridge had names, apparently from

their inhabitants, which were often used in documents of the time. Thus Butte or Coteau Charles was 700 feet from the fort, Butte à Roger just to the east of the present highway road, Butte à Janot further to the eastward, and Butte à Mirande was one half a league to the eastward of the fort.

Cumberland Bay and Creek.—(Queens.) Origin uncertain. There is said to have been a portage route through this bay and creek to the Canaan River, and thence on to Cumberland *via* the Petitcodiac. The Manguerville settlers went by some such route on their expedition against Fort Cumberland in 1776, from which time and circumstance the name may possibly date. It first occurs in a grant of 1784 as *Cumberland Bay*.

On De Meulles, 1686, the creek is *Pichkottouet*, which is so like *Pet-koat-kwee-ak* (Petitcodiac) as to suggest that they may be the same, and that by the French also the bay was called by the name of the place towards which its portage leads, a most striking coincidence, if true.

Curries (also Clarks) Mountain.—In Maliseet *Wee-jo'-sis* = little mountain. (Wee-jos = mountain.) Mr. Jack gives *Po-te-wis-we-jo'-sis* = little council mountain.

Currys Cove.—Doubtless for John Curry, an influential early settler (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc. I., 207); by Capt. Owen named Port Owen (do. 195).

D.

Dalhousie.—Named by statute in 1826 in honour, no doubt, of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General of Canada, 1820-28.

In Micmac, *Sig-a-dom'-kuk*, commonly given = place of bright stones, but doubtful. On French charts of 1760, the point is *Indienne Point*, and the larger island, *Isle Indienne*. Bouchette, 1831, gives *Indian Point*, and on early plans the larger island is *Douglas Island*.

Danish Settlement.—Also New Denmark. Established 1872 by Danes from Copenhagen. Also Hellerup (see Report on Immigration to N. B. 1873, p. 29).

Danks Point.—No doubt for Benoni Danks, in 1760 a grantee of land near there.

Darlings Island.—No doubt for a pre-loyalist settler of that name (see Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., I., 100). In statute of 1786.

Davidson Lake.—Earlier on plans *Prince William Lake*.

Deadmans Harbour.—The local tradition is that long ago bodies were found floating there and buried on *Deadmans Head*.

On Bouchette, 1831 (but too far to the eastward).

Deadmans Head.—See above. On Wright, 1772, *Etang Point*.

Debbeig Point.—Now *Reeds Point*. By Des Barres, 1776, and on some maps; probably for the officer of that name then in N. S.

Debec Junction.—For one George Debec, who lived there in 1861.

Deer Island.—Probably descriptive. In Mitchell's *Ms. Field Book* of 1764 as *Deer Island*. In *Passamaquoddy* the lower end of it appears to be called *Pelaguess* = a girl, from the shape of a rock in the water. They seem to have no name for the entire island except *Ed-ok-e-men-ee'*, probably a translation of the English name.

Clam Cove on Wright, 1772, later *Fair Haven*. *Northern Harbour* is, on Wright, *Ledge Cove*. The names of most of its coves are for residents (see *Courier Series CXXI*).

Demoiselle, Cape.—French = cape of the young woman. In a document of 1749 as *cap de Damoiselles*, and in *La Valière's Journal* of 1750-51, *Cap des*

Demoiselles. On Des Barres charts, Merry Dancers. Said to be pr. loc. C. Muzzle or Mussel.

Dennis Stream.—(Now Porters Mill Stream). Perhaps for an Indian Chief, who may have lived there. Other streams in N. B. have been thus named (p. 189). Denny was and is a common name among the Passamaquoddies, and one of this name guided pre-loyalist settlers to St. Stephen. In a deed 1785 in the form *Denny's Stream* (Courier XCVI). Lakes on it said to be in Passamaquoddy, *Subegwagamis* = clear lake? and *Pocowogamis* = mud lake.

Derby.—P. 1859. No doubt in honor of the Earl of Derby, then premier of England. Local tradition attributes it to horse races formerly held there.

Devils Back.—Exact origin uncertain, but dates back to the French period. *Devils Head* in a statute of 1786; D. Campbell, 1785, has *Devils Back*, and the Morris, 1775, map, has *Cape Devil*; the Monckton map, of 1758, has *Cap Diable* (misprinted Biabie). It is possible that this, in turn, was translated by them from the Maliseet name of Little River nearby, *Kee-wool-a-ta-mok-ik*, the invisible beings who did wonderful things (see Little River, Kings).

Digdeguash River.—From the Passamaquoddy *Dik-te-quest'*. In the Boyd Journal of 1763 as *Dicteguash*; Mitchell's Field Book, 1764, has *Deetwest*; *Dickawaset* occurs in Boyd's grant of 1767; Wright, 1772, has *Dictuguash*. There seem, therefore, to be two forms of the name. An old plan has Meander.

Little Digdeguash River and Lakes.—(York). In Passamaquoddy the lakes are *Quee-tol-a-quee-gum-ah-gum*, which they say = dry meat there. They empty into Palfrey, but a slight alteration in level would send them into the Digdeguash, where perhaps, they once emptied. Their similarity in name in the face of this fact is very curious.

Digdeguash Lake.—Origin? On plan of 1829 or earlier. Bonnor, 1820, has Nine Mile Lake.

Dingletycococh.—Said to be for a place in Ireland (formerly Dingle-i-Couch, now Dingle), whence the original settlers came.

Dipper Harbour.—Probably for the bird called the dipper, a kind of duck. On a plan of 1786; by Wright, 1772, seems to be called Duck Cove; earlier, Carriage Harbour (which see).

Doaktown.—No doubt for Robert Doak, who had a farm there in 1822 (Statute).

Dochet Island.—(Historically, though not now politically, a part of N. B.) Origin uncertain. The tradition is that it was named for a young woman of Bayside, Theodosia Milberry, who visited the island, hence called Dosias, though perhaps the story has grown up to explain the name. On a document of 1792 (Kilby, p. 124), as *Doceas*; Forley (lecture), 1831, has *Docias*, both of which tend to confirm the tradition. There is nothing, however, to connect the name with Governor Doucett of Nova Scotia. The French form seems to have been introduced by Wilkinson, 1859, who has Doucett's I. In Passamaquoddy is *Mul-an-ag'-wes*, = place to leave things, i. e., in going up or down the river. (Compare Kilby, p. 116.) By de Monts it was named Isle Sainte Croix (which see). Wright, 1772, has Bone Island, and his survey of it in 1797 has Isle de Sainte Croix or Bone Island, and the names occur in other documents, sometimes as Roon Id. Has also been called Neutral Id. Pro. loc. Doe-shay.

Dorchester.—P. 1787. No doubt in honour of Sir Guy Carleton, Governor-General of Canada, in 1786 made Baron Dorchester.

Douglas.—P. 1824. No doubt in honour of Sir Howard Douglas, then Lieut-Governor of N. B.

Douglas Harbour.—Said on good local authority to be named because Sir Howard Douglas once spent the night there in his yacht. Earlier called the Keyhole, or West Keyhole, to distinguish it from that up the lake. On Campbell, 1788. In Maliseet *Skum-cook*. (Compare Chamcook.)

Douglas Mountain.—On plan of 1826.

Douglstown.—Said locally to have been named in honour of Sir Howard Douglas, who visited the place just after the great fire of 1825. Earlier, Gretna Green, after that place in Scotland, no doubt.

Doyle Settlement.—Said locally for the first settlers, sixty years ago; perhaps related to Doyle of Jacquet River (which see).

Drummond.—P. 1872. Said to be in memory of Sir Gordon Drummond, hero of Lake Erie, died 1854. Probably suggested by its proximity to the Parish of Gordon.

Drummond, Fort.—The block house which stood near the Martello Tower early in the century; no doubt for Major Drummond, in command at St. John in 1812.

Duck Cove.—(Lepreau.) On Wright, 1772. See Dipper Harbour.

Dufferin.—P. 1873. In honour, of course, of the Marquis of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada.

Dumbarton.—P. 1856. Origin? A place in Scotland.

Dumfries.—P. 1833. Said to be in compliment to Captain Adam Allen, a loyalist and a native of this place in Scotland, who settled at the mouth of Poklok (Raymond). Pr. loc. Dumfrees.

Dundas.—P. 1826. Probably in honour of Robert Saunders Dundas, second Viscount Melville, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Several men of this name were then prominent in England.

Dungarvon River.—Local tradition states that many years ago a drive was "hung up" below its mouth, and there was a dance, during which a big Irishman, in his enthusiasm, shouted, "We'll make Dungarvan shake!" and the name clung to the river. Dungarvan is a river of Ireland. On Baillie's large map of 1832 as *Dungarvan*. "Dungarvon Turns" are said to resemble such a place on the original river.

In Micmac *Meg-wa-guelk'* (perhaps connected with megua, red).

Duplessis.—Seignior, 1696. In Dundas.

Durham.—P. 1839. No doubt in honour of the Earl of Durham, Governor-General of B. N. A. in 1838-39.

Dutch Valley.—Said to be so called because settled by a loyalist corps of Dutch volunteers from New Jersey.

E.

Eccles Island—(York, below Harts Island). No doubt for Lieut. James Eccles, grantee in 1784. Called *Cleancore* on pre-loyalist plans; this, no doubt (as suggested to me by Mr. Jack), is a corruption of Clignancourt, and probably marks the island which was the residence of René d'Amours, Sieur de Clignancourt. In the census of 1693? he is returned as living at Ekopag, i. e., near Springhill (see Aucpaque).

Edmundston.—Said to have been named in honour of Sir Edmund Head, Lieut-Governor of N. B., 1848-54, on the occasion of his visit to the place in 1848.

By the Acadians called Petit Sault = Little Falls; from the falls at the mouth of the Madawaska; pronounced locally Tee-so. Formerly called by

the English Little Falls. The block house, now in ruins, was built in 1841, at the time of the "Aroostook war"; name unknown.

Eelground.—Descriptive. In Micmac, Rand gives *Nenadookun* = where eels are speared in the mud. Also *Na-doo-aan*. Near here the survey map, 1755, has *Pactquema*.

Eel River.—(Carleton-York). Descriptive. On Morris, 1784, in the present form. In Maliseet *Mad-a-wam-kee'-took* = with rapids at its mouth; descriptive. (It is not navigable below Benton.) Sometimes also *Caut-a-wee-see-boo-ok*, translation of the English into Indian. In Munro as *Madou-ankato*, though of uncertain application. Also perhaps *Sus-ko-wul-ko* (Chamberlain), the *Siscaralligoh* of the Peachy map. On French maps of the last century and in other records, called *Meductic* (which see). The portage from Eel Lake to North Lake is in Allen, 1777, *Metagmoughschesh* (Kidder).

Eel River.—(Restigouche.) Descriptive and doubtless from the French, *L'Anguille*. In Micmac, *Oak-pee-gunch'-tk*, which Rand makes = discoloured foam on the water.

Of Moll, 1713, and others, this seems to be the R. *Sauveur*. On the survey map and on d'Anville, 1755, R. a *Loup-marin* = Seal River, thus translated on Jeffreys, 1757, and others. In an English document of 1783 (Dom. Archives, 1891, 22), it is *Longuil River*, no doubt a corruption of *L'Anguille* = Eel River. It is *L'Anguille* in Plessis, 1811.

Egg Island.—In Micmac perhaps *Tes-ga-wa-goo-wum-chick*.

Eldon.—P. 1826. (Restigouche.) Abandoned 1876, re-established 1896. No doubt in honour of the first Earl of Eldon, then Lord Chancellor of England.

Elgin.—P. 1847. No doubt in honour of the Earl of Elgin, in that year appointed Governor-General of Canada.

Elgin.—(Westmorland.) See Elgin Parish.

Elm Tree River.—Probably descriptive. On Baillie, I, 1832, as *Elm Tree River*, also (do II.), as *R. aux Ormes* = elm trees, showing that it may have come by translation from the French.

In Micmac perhaps *Me-de-aa-me-guk* = poplars at mouth, or *Nee-beech*, or possibly Rand means this in giving *Wobabookchuk* = white waters.

Emigrant Settlement.—Descriptive.

English Settlement.—Descriptive. Formed by English immigrants about 1824.

Enragé, Cape.—From the French = Cape of rage, and perhaps descriptive of a stormy character. On De Meulles, 1886, as *C. aragé*; French maps of the last century have *C. Enragé*; Southack, 1733, and other English maps have *C. rage* or *C. rage*. Pro. loc. by the English, *C. rozhee*.

In Micmac, according to Rand, *Tejeegoochik* = sail shaped.

Erina, Lake.—Said to have been made up by Thomas Baillie, Surveyor-General, an Irishman, to recall Erin. He had a grant at its eastern end. On Lockwood, 1826; earlier, *Yoho Lake* (see *Yoho*).

Escuminac, Point.—In Micmac, Rand gives *Eskumnaak* = watching place or look-out place. As Scaumenac, etc., it occurs several times in Micmac territory. On Jumeau, 1885, as *Pte. echkoudenak*; Coronelli, 1689, has *Ouycomanet*. Upon early maps, which give the name St. Lunario to Miramichi Bay, it is called *C. des Sauvages*, but this belongs on P. E. I. Possibly the I. Tenescou of early maps is connected with it. Pro. loc. *Skimnack*.

Eskedelloe.—In Micmac said to be *Wos-ka-day-lok*. Cooney, 1832, has *Escudillaght*.

Esnault.—Seigniory, 1693. In Caraquette and Inkerman.

Esnault, Point.—(Bathurst Harbour E. side, also Dalys Point.) Doubtless for Esnault, a settler here in the seventeenth century. Cooney gives an account of him, much of which is error. Pro. loc. *Ee-no*.

Etienne River.—See Calna River.

F.

Fannens Brook.—No doubt for Col. David Fanning, loyalist, the famous leader of Fanning's Corps of South Carolina, who owned land at its mouth.

Five-finger Brook.—Said to be descriptive of its branching just above its mouth. In Micmac, *Kas-ke-ge-quay-ik*; perhaps not aboriginal.

Flatlands.—Descriptive.

Florenceville.—Said to have been named at the time of the Crimean war in honour of Florence Nightingale, in admiration of her good works.

Folly Point.—Possibly for some business failure (p. 211). On Wilkinson, 1859; on Des Barres, 1781, Point Gilbert.

Fort.—Names of those at different periods in N. B., Beauséjour, Boishébert (see Beauhébert), Cumberland, Drummond, Frederick, French (see Nid d'aigle), Gaspereau, Howe, Hughes, La Tour, Martignon, Meductic, Monckton, Nerepis, Moncton, Nashwaak, Shediac, St. John, St. Joseph.

Fosters Island.—On Campbell, 1788. For its Maliseet name see Catons Island. On Monckton, 1758, *Isle au Nois* = isle of nuts, and on Peachy I. *Frédie*.

Found Head.—Said to be a corruption of Fownes Head.

Foxerbeca.—Mentioned in Leland as a village twenty-five miles below Grand Falls; identity unknown.

Fox Island.—Probably given by Des Barres in honour of Charles James Fox, then minister of King George III., though perhaps descriptive.

In Micmac, *Oo-tan'-jeechk* = a big bark dish, said to describe its shape, the higher margin with central basin. Jumeau, 1685, seems to have I. *Isabel chretienne*, no doubt for some incident of his missionary labours, but De Meulles gives this to Vin Id. Possibly this badly misprinted gives the I. Burselle of Moll, 1713; De Meulles, 1686, has I. au Pendu = hangman's island, and it appears so translated on Sawyer, 1775; on d'Anville, 1755, and others, I. Tenescou, possibly connected with Escuminac.

Francfort.—T. 1765. Also called MacNutt's, for its principal grantee. In Douglas, Bright and Queensbury.

Frederick, Fort.—Named probably by Monckton in 1758; perhaps in honour of George III., one of whose names was Frederick, or perhaps in memory of his father, the Prince of Wales, who died 1751. On Bruce 1761. Earlier Villebon's Fort (possibly Fort Bourbon. Notitia, p. 102).

Fredericton.—Named in 1785 by Governor Carleton in honour of Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburg, second son of King George III. It occurs first in an order in council dated February 22, 1785, "a town at St. Anne's Point, on the River St. John, to be called Frederick Town, after His Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburg."

In early days sometimes called Osnaburg (Raymond). It is nicknamed in the Province, the "Celestial City." Pr. loc. often Fredicton.

In Maliseet it is *See-dahn'-sis* (or *See-nan-sis*), Little Saint Annes, the name apparently having applied originally to near where Government House stands. *See-dahn* is now Indian Village.

By the French called Sainte Annes (which see).

French Fort Cove.—(Near Newcastle). Descriptive.

French Lake.—(Sheffield, Sunbury). No doubt descriptive of the occurrence of the French about it in pre-loyalist times (p. 109). On Campbell 1788. In Maliseet, *Nem-dit'-kook*, though possibly this applies to Little River (which see).

French Lake.—(Burton, Sunbury). No doubt descriptive of the occurrence of the French about it in pre-loyalist times.

Frenchman's Creek.—(St. John). "So named from a French armed brig having escaped from an English man-of-war by entering the inlet concealed from the harbour." (Gesner, I., 1st, 55).

French Village.—(York). Descriptive of a former French settlement, founded perhaps by Louis Mercure, who was granted land here before 1783, but afterwards removed to Madawaska.

French Village.—(Kings). Descriptive of an early settlement of French here; they left about 1790.

Freneuse.—Seignior, 1684. Along the river in Sunbury.

Friars Cove.—From the rock known as the Old Friar, descriptive. In the Owen Journal, 1770.

Fronsac.—Seignior, 1690. On the Miramichi.

Fryes Island.—For Dr. Frye, who bought it in 1822. On Wright, 1772, and others, L'Tete Id. Also Paine's Id., for its grantee, Dr. William Paine, and Califf's Island for a resident.

Fryes Lake.—On old plans for the second of the Chamecook chain: no doubt for Dr. Frye, who lived near here.

Fundy, Bay of.—Doubtless a descendant of the *Rio Fondo* = deep river (i. e., extending far into the land), of the Portuguese maps of the sixteenth century (Kohl, Coll. Maine Hist. Soc. I., 1869, and Patterson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, VIII., ii., 150).

Rio Fondo is in the Cabot map of 1544; probably it is older and possibly goes back to 1500, for, on LaCosa's map of that year, there is in this region a *ro. longo*, just to the south of which is the word *fonte* (see reproduction in Kretschmer's atlas). *Rio Fondo* or *Rio Hondo* is on several maps after Cabot, though the bay itself is on but one (Homem, 1558), until towards the close of the century, when *Rio Fondo* broadens out and is recognizable as the Bay of Fundy; it is thus, for example, on the map of 1596 in DeBry's "Voyages." In 1604 DeMonts named it *La Baye Française*, and this for a time prevailed. In 1612, however, we find Biard using *Baie de Fundy* Relations II., 106; it is on Visscher, about 1680, as *Fbuxdy* (misprint); on Coronelli, 1689, as *Funda* and thenceforth regularly.

Several writers have derived it from *Fond de la Baie* = head of the bay, said by them to occur upon ancient charts, though these are not named. I have seen nearly all known early maps of the bay, but have never seen the expression on them, though it does occur in a document of 1657 (Memorials, p. 728). In its favour, however, is the fact that on Visscher and some other early maps the name is placed near Minas Basin, though this is perhaps for some connection with *C. Fundy*, an ancient name for Cape Split (on Morris, 1749, and Jeffreys, 1755). Indeed, Vetromile derived it from *Fodinarum* = (Bay) of mines, perhaps because Creuxius' Latin map of 1660 has *pr. Fodinarū* (Promontarium Fodinarum = Cape of mines), for C. Chignecto.

By Alexander, 1624, called Argall's Bay, perhaps for Argall, who raided the bay in 1613; also on Jeffreys, 1755. Laverdière holds (Champlain I.,

179), that R. Norumbegue was this bay, but it was probably the Penobscot. In Micmac Rand knew no name for it; one Passamaquoddy gave me *Ba-koo-da-ba'-kek* = open away, cannot see end; Gatachet gives *Wekwabe-gituk* = waves at the head of the bay.

G.

Gagetown.—T. 1765, P. 1786. For General Thomas Gage, its principal grantee.

Galloway.—No doubt by its Scotch settlers for that place in Scotland. Baillie, I., 1832, has New Galloway.

Gannet Rock.—No doubt descriptive; the Gannet is a sea bird. On a published plan by Lockwood in 1818 as *Manan Gannet*. In Passamaquoddy, *Men-as'-kook* = bare place? (Compare Grassy Island).

Gardons Creek.—(Kingsclear, York.) No doubt for William Garden, who was granted land upon it. In Allen, 1777, and on old plans, *Pierre Paul Creek*; In Garden's grant a few acres were reserved for Pierre Paul, no doubt an Indian.

Gardens Creek.—(Prince William, York.) On D. Campbell, 1785, *R. Goodyeam-keek*. By mistake Mr. Jack applies this to Jocelynes Brook.

Gaspereau Fort.—From the river, as Bellin states (see below). D'Anville, 1755, has *Gasparo Ft.*, the French form. After its capture by the English, renamed *Fort Monckton*. Mante, 1755, has *Caille Verte*, a French Fort.

Gaspereau Lake.—(Queens.) No doubt descriptive. A plan of 1839 reads: "The Gaspereaus ascend the river to this lake in the spring of the year."

Gaspereau River.—(Kent.) No doubt descriptive.

Gaspereau River.—(Queens.) No doubt descriptive. Perhaps dates back to the French period. In Marston's Diary, 1785.

In Maliseet *Op-sketchk* = narrow stream. Perhaps related to Upsal-quitch.

Gaspereau River.—(Westmorland.) So called by the French, no doubt from the abundance there of the fish called by them *Gasparot* (see, for instance, Denys, 1672), which we have adopted as Gaspereau. Bellin and d'Anville, 1755, both have *Gasparo* applied to the fort, and the former states (Description, p. 31), that it is so named for the river, while the Memorials of 1755 state that it is so named for a kind of fish like a herring. In Micmac *Gas-pat-a-wik'-took*, which is plainly only the Indianized French name, unless the French took the name originally from the Micmacs.

Geary Settlement.—Founded 1810? Said to be for a place of that name in Ireland, but possibly in memory of Admiral Sir Francis Geary, who died 1796.

George, Lake.—Probably in honour of King George III., since the parish in which it occurs was named in honour of his son (see Prince William). On a plan of 1819. Possibly, however, for one William H. George, who had an early grant upon it.

German Creek.—(Albert.) Applied on old plans to the creek between Crooked Creek and Beaver Brook, no doubt descriptive of the presence there of early German settlers (p. 202).

Germantown Lake.—No doubt descriptive of the pre-loyalist German settlement on the lake or stream (p. 202).

Gibson.—Village. In honour of Alexander Gibson about 1875. In the last century called Moncton. Here at the mouth of Nashwaak stood Fort St. Joseph.

Gibsons Millstream.—(Carleton.) On D. Campbell, 1785, *R. Essepennack*.

- Gladstone.**—P. 1874. No doubt in honour of William E. Gladstone, Premier of England in that year.
- Glasier Lake.**—For Hon. John Glasier. In Maliseet *Wool-as-took-wog'-a-mis* = Woolastook (St. John River) Pond. Sometimes *Petteiquagama*. Possibly the Lake Ourangabena of early maps.
- Glassville.**—S. 1861? In honour of Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, who secured the grant and brought out Scotch settlers.
- Glaziers Manor.**—(Mouth of Nerepis). For Col. Beamsley Glasier, to whom it was granted in 1766, afterwards Arlington (see).
- Glenelg.**—P. 1814. Origin? There is a place of this name in Scotland. Baron Glenelg took his title in 1835.
- Gloucester.**—C. 1826. Perhaps in honour of Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, daughter of George III.
- Gondola Point.**—Said to be from the kind of craft first used as a ferry. The gondola was a small scow frequently mentioned in early records. On Campbell, 1788. Loc. pro. "Gunlow," also "Gunlar" Point.
- Goose River.**—Origin? Perhaps descriptive. On a plan of 1824 occurs "River Est, or Goose River"; the harbour is Whitby Harbour, and the brook branching off just above is Bagdale Brook; origin of these unknown.
- Gordon.**—P. 1863. Of course in honour of Sir Arthur Hamilton-Gordon, in that year Lieutenant-Governor of N. B.
- Gounamitz.**—From the Micmac *Gool-mitehk*. On the survey map 1786 as *Gounoumitz*; later maps have also *Mempticook* and *Menticook*.
Called locally Little Forks River.
- Governors Island.**—(Charlotte). No doubt because a government military reservation. On plan of 1783 it is Clinch's Folly.
- Grafton.**—A made-up word, alluding to grafting in the orchards, as explained in the following letter from Lieut.-Col. W. T. Baird, a resident, (author of *Seventy years of New Brunswick Life*), dated June 4, 1896: "Twenty years ago (1876) . . . several names were proposed; but as extensive nursery and grafting operations had already been established by Sharp and Shea, it was decided by the latter, Mr. W. S. Shea, to establish limits and call the place Grafton."
- Grand Anse.**—(Gloucester). French = Big Cove. Descriptive; in Plessis, 1811.
- Grand Anse.**—(Westmorland). French = Big Cove. Descriptive.
In Micmac *Wal-nay'-ik*.
- Grand Bay.**—Descriptive; dates from the French period. Monckton, 1758, has *Le Grand Baye*; D. Campbell, 1785, has it translated Great Bay; but the French form has persisted.
In Maliseet, *Pe-kwee-tay-pay-kek* (alt. Chamberlain).
- Grand Dune Brook.**—French, Grande Dune = a great bank of sand. Descriptive. D'Anville, map, 1755, calls it R. Vieux Caichi (see R. de Cache).
- Grand Falls.**—Descriptive; probably derived from the French *Grand Sault*. As *Great Falls*, D. Campbell, 1785.
In Maliseet it is *Chik-m-ik'-a-bik* or *Chik-chun-ik'-a-bik* = the destroyer place, referring to the well known legend, perhaps with an historical basis, that many canoes full of Mohawks were allured to drift over the falls by Maliseet women (see p. 196). Rand gives *Chigumikpe* = the roaring destroying giant. Occurs first in Gyles, 1689, *Checanekpeag*. In the seigniorial grant to René d'Amours, Sieur de Clignancourt as long sault (probably), and in St. Valier, 1688, as le Grand Sault Saint Jean-Baptiste.

The portage at the falls is marked on many early maps, and on Sotzmann, 1798, it is translated into German as *Trageplatz*.

Parish established 1852.

Grand Lake.—(Queens). Descriptive; probably derived from the French. On Morris, 1775, as *Grand Lake*; also on a plan of 1774; translated *Great Lake* on D. Campbell, 1785, but the earlier form has prevailed.

In Maliseet it is *Kchee-quis'-pem*, which is simply a translation of Big Lake, probably not aboriginal. I have asked many Indians for another name, but they can give none. On De Meulles, 1686, however, it is called *Lac de Pagsingke*, which perhaps represents the aboriginal name. Upon old French maps it is called *Lac Freneuse* (on some the St. John flows through it), no doubt for Mathieu d'Amours, Sieur de Freneuse, who was granted a seigneurie covering a part of it in 1684.

Grand Lake.—(York). Descriptive; probably not directly from the French, but applied by the English from analogy with other Grand Lakes. On a survey map of 1785 in British Museum. In Titcomb's survey, 1798 (Maine Hist. Mag. vii. 164, viii. 164) *Long Pond*.

In Passamaquoddy called *Kee-ok-qu'-sak'*, or *Kwee-ok-qu'-sak'-ik* = where gulls raise young on rocks? (Kee-ok = a gull). It was first used on Bellin, 1744, in the form *Kaouakousaki*, and persists variously spelled on maps down to the present century. The recognition of the identity of this name disposes of the contention of some writers that the river flowing from it called St. Croix on Mitchell's map was Magaguadavic (see Magazine of American History, xxvi., 261-265, also xxvii., 72).

By Springer called *Modongamook*, but a mistake; the latter is the name of Grand Lake on the Penobscot (see Hubbard, p. 200).

Grand Manan.—From the Passamaquoddy (or Micmac?) *Mun-aanook'* = the island (locative of *Munaan*, an island), with the French prefix *Grand*, to distinguish it from Petit Manan on the Maine coast.

In Lescarbot, 1609, as *Menane*; Biard, 1611, has *Manano*; Champlain, 1613, *Manthane*, *Menane*. Earliest use of the prefix *grand* is on De Meulles, 1686, as *le grand Menané*. The James I. 1610 map has *I. Peree*; upon Blaeu's, 1642 (Kohl 315, 317), becomes *I. Esperée*, origin unknown. The *Great Mary Id.* of McDonald's 1806 report is probably only a mistranslation. It was erected into a parish in 1816.

Many of its names are pre-loyalist, used by Wright in 1772. Such are:

North Head.	Green Islands.
Whale Cove.	Three Islands.
Long Island.	Wood Island.
White Head.	Murr Rock.

He names Ross Id. as Great Duck Id.; Cheney Id. as Little Duck Id. Grand Harbour is used by Owen in 1770.

In Passamaquoddy Bishop Point is *Boo-de-bay-oo-hee-gen* = death trap of whales (alt. *Gatschet*). Eel Brook is *Katakadik* = where eels are plenty (*Gatschet*).

Grand Point.—(Queens.) Descriptive; no doubt from the French. On Campbell, 1788. In Maliseet, *Nem-kesk* or *Nem-kess-ook*. On De Meulles, 1686, it is *nempkeious*; with the *i* an *s* it is the same word.

Grand River.—From the French, *Grand Rivière* = big river. Why given? On a map and grant of 1794 as *Grand Rivière*.

In Maliseet it is *Quevatch'-puet* (also *We-dach-quek*). On a plan of Restigouche of 1786 as *Guadasquash*. On Peachy, 1783, *Widasquack*. Bou-

- chette, 1815, *Quidasquack*. On Sotzmann, 1798, it is *Sheers Quarter*, and on Holland, 1798, *Sheeps Quarter*, which I do not understand. Possibly the *Grand* may refer to the importance of the river, for through it to the Restigouche was one of the most travelled of the old Indian portage routes.
- Grassy Island.**—Descriptive. In Maliseet, *Men-as'-cook*; compare Gannet Rock.
- Green Head.**—Origin? Earlier, Mosquito Head. The point formerly called Cunnabell's Point (Notitia).
- Green Island.**—So named by Mitchell in his *Ms. Field Book*, 1764, but uncertain to what it applied; perhaps to Casco Bay Island.
- Greenlaw Mountain.**—(Charlotte.) No doubt for one of the three men so named who settled in St. Andrews.
- Green River.**—From the French *Rivière Verte* = Green river, which is descriptive of the colour of the water. In Munro, 1783, as *River Vert*; plan 1794, *R. Verte*. In Maliseet, *Quum-quaa'-look* (*Quum-gua'-ta-gook*). On Bonner, 1820, as *Quamquerticook*. One of its branches is *Pemuit*, no doubt Maliseet.
- Greenwich.**—P. 1795. Perhaps for the place near London.
- Greers Brook.**—A corruption of *Guerrier's* for Wm. Guerrier, a loyalist whose land was located there (Raymond).
- Griffiths Island.**—For Lieut. Benjamin P. Griffith, a loyalist who owned it.
- Grimross Neck.**—Probably derived through the French from the Maliseet. On De Meulles, 1686, as *Grimerasse*, applied to Harts Lake, and this the Maliseets call now *Et-leem-lotch* or *Et-leem-la-cheek* (*Et-lim-lats* or *Et-lee-nee-las-tik*, alt., Chamberlain). From this, or rather the old form of it, by the usual substitution of *r* for *l*, Grimross was probably derived.
- On Monckton, 1758, Grimrosse applies to the French settlement on the site of Gagetown; on D. Campbell, 1785, to the peninsula and creek; on Campbell, 1788, it appears as Grimross Neck, and thus persists to the present.
- Grimross Islands.**—From their nearness, no doubt, to Grimross Neck. On D. Campbell, 1785.
- In Maliseet, *Mee-kis*; on Monckton, 1758, as *Mettise*, followed later by Morris and others. Perhaps this form represents a French familiarization (Métis, a half breed) of *Mee-kis*, but without doubt derived from it.
- Grindstone Island.**—Descriptive, from the French. On De Meulles, 1686, as *I. aux Meules* (the resemblance to his own name of course accidental) = Grindstone Island. Church, 1696, has *Grindstone Point*. Blackmore, 1713, and other English maps have *Mill Island*, probably by familiarization of *meules*. Jeffreys, 1755, *Grindstone* or *Mill*, and down to the present it is Grindstone.
- Grindstone Point.**—(Gloucester). Descriptive. *Le cap aux Meules* in Plessis, 1811.
- Grog Brook.**—In Miomac, *Meg-wa-che-boo-chiche* = red little brook.
- Gueguen.**—For a family of that name descended from an Acadian, Joseph Goguen, who settled here about 1768 (Gaudet).
- Guisiguit.**—From the Maliseet *Tay-guis-og'-a-wik* = comes out two, perhaps because it once had two mouths. As *Deguishaguit* or *Two Rivers*, on D. Campbell, 1785; on Bouchette, 1831, misprinted and corrupted to Goosequill. On Peachy, 1783, it is *Neinasee*, and in Munro, 1783, *Neinance*, but I cannot trace this word. Pr. loc. *Gees-a-gwit*.
- Gulquac.**—From the Maliseet *Kah-gul'-quahk*. The Little Gulquac is *Kah-gul'-quah'-sis*. On Lockwood, 1826, as *Gulquak*.

H.

Ha Ha.—French, seems = echo. In Mante, 1755, Shepody Mountain is *Ha Ha Mountain*. On De Meulles, 1686, *I. du ha ha* applies to the long sand islands east of Cape Enragé; Bellin, 1744, has the same (misprinted Haba), and on Bonnor, 1820, *Haw Haw River* is a stream emptying just west of C. Enragé; on Wilkinson, 1859, it is the cove just S. of Marys Point.

Halls Creek.—Said by tradition to be for the captain of the ship which brought the German settlers here in 1763. Earlier, *Punaccadie Creek*, which, in 1765, is in the description of bounds of the township of Moncton; doubtless Micmac, as the *accadie* shows.

Hammond River.—For Sir Andrew S. Hamond, Governor of Nova Scotia, who received a large grant upon it about 1781. On a plan of 1786 as Little Kennabecasis, or Hammond River. Should be spelled Hamond.

In Maliseet *Nah-wij'-ewauk*. Several Indians have told me that this and Nashwaak (which see), are the same word. This is confirmed by its earliest use; in the seigniorial grant to Pierre Chesnet, Sieur de Breuil, of 1684, it is called *Petit Nachouac*. It is preserved in the I. C. R. Station of Nauwigewauk.

Hammond.—P. 1858. Suggested, of course, by the river.

Hampton.—P. 1795. Perhaps for the place near London.

Hampstead.—P. 1786. Probably in remembrance of that place in Long Island, from which the settlers had come (Raymond). Formerly Hempstead.

Hanwell.—S. Said to be for the suburb of London of that name. On Baillie I., 1832.

Harbor de Lute.—Probably a corruption of the Acadian *Havre de Loutre* = Otter Harbour. One of its coves is still called Otter Cove. In Mitchell's Field Book, 1764, *harbor delute*; in Owen's Journal, 1770, as *Havre de L'Outre*.

Harcourt.—P. 1826. Probably in honour of the Earl of Harcourt, who became Field Marshal of the British forces in 1820.

Hardings Point.—On Ms. map 1826.

Hardwicke.—P. 1851. Perhaps for the Earl of Hardwicke.

Hardwood Creek.—No doubt descriptive; possibly translated from French *Bois franc*, which has been corrupted to Bumfrau (which see). Wood Creek, on Bonnor, 1820, and in its present form on Foulis, 1826.

In Maliseet, *Klun-quah'-dik* = treaty place; here they say was their last meeting with the Mohawks, and a treaty was made which has never been broken, but perhaps the origin is different (p. 196).

Occurs as *R. Tranquaddy* on D. Campbell, 1785, which is the same, with *r* for *l*.

Hardwood Island.—Probably descriptive. On a plan of 1802. In Passamaquoddy, *Sy-o-so-tis* = a half-way place (Mrs. Brown).

Harrisons Island.—(Near Millidgeville). In Maliseet, *E-pu-kun-ee'-kek* (alt. Chamberlain).

Hartland.—S. Said to be in honour of James Hartley, late M.P.P. for Carleton County.

Harts Lake.—No doubt for Thomas Hart, a pre-loyalist settler (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., I., p. 103). For Maliseet name see Grimross.

Harts Island.—(York). Origin? Its aboriginal Maliseet name is uncertain. Mr. Jack has given me *Wah-ca-loo'-sen* = fort, because once fortified by them, but this is doubtful.

In a grant of 1763, and on several pre-loyalist maps, it is called *Sandon Id.*, which is no doubt the Maliseet pronunciation of Saint Anne. *Fredericton* was *See-dan-sis* = Little Sainte Anne; Aucpaque was probably Sainte Anne until the Indians removed to Indian Village in 1794; now that is Sainte Anne.

Harvey.—P. 1838. No doubt in honour of Sir John Harvey, then Lieutenant-Governor of N. B.

Harvey Settlement.—Named in 1837, the year of its foundation, by Mr. Andrew Inches, in honour of Sir John Harvey, then Lieutenant-Governor of N. B.

Havelock.—P. 1858. No doubt in honour of General Havelock, reliever of Lucknow, whose fame was then high.

Hay Island.—Probably descriptive. In a statute of 1799.

In Micmac, *A-neg-ay-way'-ok*, which Rand gives = improperly situated. This word seems to be the origin of *Neguac*, now applied to a larger island; Mr. Flinne is certain the name belongs to this and was given by some surveyor by mistake to the larger island.

Haynesville.—No doubt in honour of Lieut.-Col. Hayne, about 1840 resident agent at Stanley of the N. B. and N. S. Land Co. (p. 207).

Head Harbor.—No doubt descriptive, because at the head of the island. In the *Owen Journal*, 1770, as *Conway* or *Head Harbor*, the only known use of the former. By Champlain it was *Port aux Coquilles* = Harbour of Shells, sometimes Shell Harbour on later maps.

Heatonville.—Name of a grant in Cambridge, made in 1774 to James Spry Heaton, and no doubt named for him.

Heron Island.—Perhaps descriptive. In a grant of 1776 to Capt. Hamond as *Heron Id.* to be called *Hamond Id.* Des Barres, 1777, and later maps, have *Herene*.

In Micmac, *Tes-a-ne-gek'*, or *Tes-ne-guk'*. Jumeau, 1685, has *I. techniquet*, followed by others. On some maps the name has been extended to a river near by, on others to Black Point. Flat Isle, or Isle Platte, on a French chart of 1778, perhaps connected with a R. Plata in this vicinity on Moll, 1713. Also Douglas Id. and Herring Id.

Herring Cove.—(Campobello). On Wright, 1772. In *Passamaquoddy*, *Peech-amk-kee'-ak* = long gravel beach (alt. Gatschet).

Herring Point.—See Brûlé, Cape.

Hillsborough.—T. 1765, P. 1786. No doubt in honour of Lord Hillsborough, Secretary of State in England about that time.

Holman Harbor.—See Salmon River, also Benjamin River.

Hopewell.—T. 1765, P. 1786. Perhaps for that place in Pennsylvania, from which state some of the settlers came.

Hospital Island.—(Northumberland). Descriptive of its use as a quarantine station. Earlier Middle Island; on Mischeau, map 1785; also Barrataria, given by a former owner to show his admiration for Cervantes (Cooney, p. 106).

Howe, Fort.—Named when built in 1777 in honour of Sir William Howe, then Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North America.

Howes Lake.—(St. John). Named for its owner, Mr. John Howe.

Huckleberry Island.—Probably descriptive. On Lockwood, 1826.

In Micmac, *Hum-gun-moos-i-gwetchk'* (Flinne). Perhaps for this Rand has *Schittkwetkul* = flowing underneath.

- Hughes, Fort.**—The block house at mouth of Oromocto erected about 1780; doubtless in honour of Sir Richard Hughes, then Governor of Nova Scotia.
- Huskinson.**—P. 1826. No doubt in honour of William Huskinson, in that year President of the Board of Trade, and later Colonial Secretary in England.

I.

Indian Island.—No doubt descriptive; the Passamaquoddies lived and had a burial place there. In the Owen Diary, 1770.

In Passamaquoddy, *Mis-ig-ne'-goos*. Gatchet gives *Misik-negus* = at the Tree Island. Boyd, 1763, gives *Jeganagoose*, as does Lorimer; Kilby has *Meiginagoske*, all evidently forms of the same word.

By the French it appears to have been called *Isle La Treille*, from a French settler of that name mentioned in the census of 1686, and whom Church, 1704, calls Lotriel. Mitchell's Field Book, 1764, has Latterell; a plan before 1800 has L'Aterail, and other forms occur, as Lutterelle, etc. Wright, 1772, has Fish Island; and it appears to be Perkins Island of a grant of 1765 to the grantees of Burton.

Indian Point.—A descriptive name occurring many times in N. B., though not commonly on the maps.

Indiantown.—(St. John). A successor of the older "Indian House," a post for trading with the Indians, erected in 1779, and so called until the present century, when the present form replaced it.

Indiantown.—(Northumberland). No doubt descriptive.

Indian Village.—Descriptive; a large Indian settlement exists there. Said to have been founded in 1794, after the sale of Aucpaque by the Indians, and then named Sainte Anne, the former name of Aucpaque (See Harts Island). In Maliseet, *See-dahn* = Sainte Anne.

Inglewood.—A manor of 32,000 acres in St. John and Kings, granted in 1832 to Moses Perley, and named by him from Scott's "Rob Roy." He also gave the series of names of lakes, mostly from Scott's novels (p. 207). A friend of his was Captain Leringe, of Knockdrin Castle, Ireland, author of "Echoes from the Backwoods." Now the property of a fishing and game club.

Inkermann.—P. 1855. Named, no doubt, in commemoration of the great battle fought in 1854.

Innishannon Brook.—Of course for that place on the Bandon in Ireland; here in New Bandon.

Iroquois, River.—Origin? Perhaps connected with some old incursion of the Mohawks. On Bouchette, 1815, as *Oroquois*; on Greenleaf, map of Me. 1841, *Wolumkuas* (compare also Little Presquile). Pr. loc. Ir-ock'way.

In Maliseet, perhaps, *Pee-tee-gah-kway-tay'-gook*.

Ivanhoe.—Former name for the settlement at Musquash, suggested no doubt by the proximity of the other names from Scott (p. 207).

J.

Jack Lake.—Named in 1884 by the surveyors in honour of Edward Jack, of the Crown Land department.

Jacksontown.—Said to be for the descendants of Wm. Jackson, loyalist. Mentioned in House of Assembly journals, 1817, as a new settlement.

Jacquet River.—Probably from the Acadian *Jacques* = James, the name of the first settler, James Doyle, who is known to have been settled there in the

last century, though he received no grant until 1828. *Jaquet* in Plessis, 1811. In Micmac, *Po-gum'-kik* or *Po-gum'-kee*. On De Meulles, 1686, as *Pogomkik*; Bellin, 1744, has *Plauganic*; d'Anville, 1735, followed by others, has *Pas-boncu*, apparently a French familiarization, and other forms occur. In a plan of 1776, Crokey River, origin unknown.

Jardines Brook.—(On the Restigouche). Probably for a lumberman. On the survey map of 1786 it is called *Gagouchiguway*, followed by others. In Micmac it is now *Mee-keek-oo-ke-quay-ik*; the terminations are alike.

Jemseg.—From the Maliseet *Ah-jim'-sek*, which Jack gives = picking up place. In a document of 1670 in Memorials of the Commissaries as *Gemisick*, and subsequently often used, sometimes much misprinted, even to Temsee and Lemsing; Giles, 1698, has *Hagimac*. It was granted in seigneurie in 1676. Pronounced locally Jimsag.

Jocelyns Brook.—Maliseet, *Good-e-wam'-kik*, given by Jack, applies really to Gardens Creek.

Joes Point.—(Charlotte). Origin? On survey map 1793. Plan of 1804 has *Joass pt.*

Joggins, North.—Probably of Micmac origin, connected perhaps with Chegogin. In a document of 1746 (Quebec Docs. iv. 274) *Joguingouche près Beaubassin* is mentioned; Morris, Ms. map of about 1750, has *Joggin*; Montresor, 1768, has *Joggin*, all for the one in N. S. Gesner (I, 2nd, p. 31) attributes it to the notches or jogs in the rocks, whence Jog-in, but this is fanciful.

Johnston.—P. 1839. Said to be in honour of Hon. Hugh Johnston, member of the Legislature.

Johnville.—S. 1861. Founded by Bishop John Sweeney, of St. John, and named for him.

Jolicœur.—French = pretty heart, but probably from a French family of that name. On a plan or in a grant of 1792 as *Jolicœur district*. Possibly the Richart of Montresor, 1768, may be connected with it.

Jones Creek.—(Queens). Said to be for a pre-loyalist settler.

Jordan Mountain.—Doubtless for a family of that name still living there.

Jourimain, Cape.—Origin? On Wilkinson, 1859. Upon old plans *Jauriman* is applied to the islands there; the cape was *Tormentine*. Now the latter has been moved down the coast. A local tradition states that the first settler on the outer island was a German, whence the name, gradually corrupted to its present form; probably an error. Pr. loc. Ger-main'.

In Micmac, perhaps *Wuk-taa'-mook*.

K.

Kars.—P. 1859. —No doubt in commemoration of the heroic defence of Kars by the Turks under General Williams in 1855.

Kedgewick.—From the Micmac; aboriginal form uncertain. In Micmac *Ped-a-un-kej'-wik*, also *Ma-da-wam-kedj-wik*. In Maliseet, said by Mr. Jack to be *Quet-a-wam-kedj-wik*, to which various meanings have been given. On the survey map, 1786, it is *Cadamgouichou*, followed by others. Gesner gives *Pe-tam-kedg-wee*, and Gordon (p. 28), *Quah-tah-wah-am-quah-duavic*, followed by Taylor (Names and Places, Ed. II., 391); shortened by the rivermen to Tom Kedgwick and Kedgwick. Called *Grande Fourche* = Big Fork on some maps.

Kedron.—Lakes and stream. Origin? On plans by Mahood in 1834. On old plans the stream is *Testugack*, the *Passanaquoddy* name.

Kellys Creek.—(York.) On D. Campbell map, 1785, *Scudavapaskackis*. See Longs Creek.

Kembles Manor.—S. A survival of a pre-loyalist name. Stephen Kemble was co-grantee with Gage, but ultimately secured the entire grant and named it Kembles Manor. On Baillie I., 1832.

Kennebecasis River.—From the Maliseet, *Ken-a-bee-kay'-sis*; they know no other name for it; hence, either the aboriginal form is lost and they simply use ours, or else ours is remarkably near the true Indian form. The latter is sustained by its history. On De Meulles' map, 1686, as *Canibéquéchiche*, and in the seigniorial grant of 1689 to Pierre Chesnet, Sieur de Breuil, as *Kanibecachiche*. The meaning of the word is uncertain, but it is generally supposed to be = little Kennebec. Kennebec is variously stated to mean long river, deep river and a snake, but is uncertain. The name is properly applied only to the river; the bay is, in Maliseet, *Mak-te-guak* (?). On Campbell, 1788, Hammond River is given as Little Kanabecases.

On maps of the last century it occurs as *Canibechis*, *Kanibekis*, etc., while Des Barres, 1781, has *Kenebekawscot*. On Monckton, 1758, the bay is *La Rivière de Bruhl*, which is, of course, de Breuil, and shows that the name of the seignior was applied to the river by the French. Perhaps he was the founder of the French village at the mouth of Hammond River, which was included in his seignior (see Hammond River).

Pr. loc. Ken-ne-bee-ay'-shus; and a tradition has arisen to explain it which says that a tavern stood on the bank, which two travellers found in a storm and asked, "Can it be Case's?" etc.

Kennebecasis Island.—On Campbell, 1788. In Maliseet *Woo-sis'-ee* = the nest, alluding to the story of the great beaver (p. 195).

Kent.—P. 1827. In memory of the Duke of Kent (Notitia of N. B., p. 100).

Keswick.—From the Maliseet *Noo-kam-keech'-unk* = gravelly river, shortened and altered. On the Peachy map, 1783, it occurs as *Neguamquiqui* and also *Madam Kisway*, as two streams. Morris, 1784, has *Madamecjwick*. Later it becomes familiarized to *Madame Kenwick*, and occurs thus in many maps and documents of 1784 and later; next the *Madam* is dropped, the first occurrence without it being on Lockwood, 1826. It has been claimed that the name is from Keswick, England, but there is no evidence for this.

Pr. loc. Kesway or Kisway.

Keswick Ridge.—In Maliseet *Ques-a-wed'-nek* = the end hill. (*Ques-a-way* = point; *adn* = hill; *ek*, locative.)

Keyhole.—Descriptive. Two small branches of Grand Lake with narrow entrances. One is now called Douglas Harbour (which see). On Campbell, 1788, as West and East Keyhole.

Kincardine.—S. 1873. For that place in Scotland by its Scotch settlers (see Immigration Report for 1873).

Kings.—C. 1785. Chosen, no doubt, along with Queens to express loyalty to the Monarchy (p. 204).

Kingsclear.—P. 1786. Locally, and no doubt correctly, said to be from Kings Clearing, the clearing made by its first settlers, the king's troops. It is appropriate that Kingsclear and Queensbury stand side by side.

Kingston.—T. 1784, P. 1786. Earlier Alimestone and Amesbury (which see). A plan of July 1st, 1784, reads "Township of Kingston, heretofore called Alimestone." Name chosen no doubt for its sound of loyalty to the crown, though perhaps for some other place; it is not a rare name.

- Kingston Creek.**—In Maliseet, *Oo-nee-geek'* = a portage (compare Anagance), which is descriptive. Also been called Belleisle, Lyons and Portage Creek or Cove.
- Kintore.**—S. 1873. Named at the same time with Kincardine (which see), and for the place in Scotland.
- Kitty Cove.**—(Near St. Andrews). Doubtless for one Katy McIntosh, who lived near it (Courier, xciii.)
- Knowlesville.**—S. Established in 1860 by Rev. Mr. Knowles, a Free Baptist minister from N. S.
- Kollock Creek.**—No doubt for its grantee, Jacob Kollock.
- Kouchibouguac.**—(Kent). No doubt from the Micmac *Pee-chee-boo-quak* (Flinne). On Jumeau, 1685, as *R. pagibougoi*, followed by others. Smethurst, 1761, has *Chishibouwack*, and Rameau, in document of 1763, *Kagibougoët*. Plan of 1800 has the present form. Acadian, *Kagibougouette*. On Coronelli, 1689, just north of Richibucto is *Arimosquit*, which may be one of these rivers. On Moll, 1713, near here is *Ligene*.
Pro. loc. *Kish-be-kwack'*.
- Kouchibouguais.**—Micmac = Little Kouchibouguac. Pro. loc., *Kish-be-kway'-sie*.
- Kouchibouguac.**—(Westmorland). Doubtless same word as that in Kent (which see). It was probably this river which is given as *Kigiskouabouguet* in the description of La Valière's seigniori in 1676.

L.

- Labouchere, Lake.**—Probably given in Alexander's survey in 1844 in honour of Henry Labouchere, later Colonial Secretary. On Wilkinson, 1859, but has disappeared; probably at head of Lower Hayden Brook.
- La Coup Creek.**—French = a blow. In Parkman Doc., 1751, *Lac la Couppe*.
- Lancaster.**—P. 1786. Origin?
- La Nef.**—De Laet, 1640, states that just west of the mouth of the St. John is an island, which the French name from its shape *La Nef* = the ship (?). This was perhaps Manawoganish Island or Thrum Cap.
- La Nim, Point.**—Also Point La Lime. Origin? Cooney gives it as "Point Ainimpk, which, as its name implies, was formerly a reconnoitering post of the Indians." A very old resident has given me *Le Nim*.
- La Tour, Fort.**—Of course for Charles La Tour, its owner. At the mouth of the St. John, but exact site uncertain. (Discussed in Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, ix., ii., 61; also St. John Sun, Mar. 31, 1893).
- La Valière.**—Seigniori, 1676. The entire isthmus of Chignecto.
- Lepreau, Point.**—Origin? Early French.
Occurs first on De Meulles, 1686, as *Pte. aux Napreaux*, which word has no meaning in modern French; it is *Point de Napreaux* on Bellin, 1744. On English maps it appears first on that of Blackmore in 1713 as *Pt. Little Pro*; Southack, however, 1733, has *Point La Pro*, followed by many others; Morris, 1749, has *Point le Pros*, and Mitchell, 1755, *Pros Pt.*; Wright, 1772, *Little Pro*. Boundary map of 1798 has *LePreau*. Purdy, 1814, has *Lepreau*; Bonnor, 1820, has again *Le Proe*, but Lockwood, 1826, has *Lepreau*, which has prevailed to the present. Of late it is sometimes written *Lepreaux*, but for this there is no authority whatever. It seems plain that it originated in some French word before 1686, was corrupted by the English to *Le Pro*, and later

given a French form by making it Lepreau. It therefore has no connection with Le Préau, a meadow, as sometimes said.

Lepreau.—P. 1857. Or course from the point.

In Maliseet and Passamaquoddy it is *Quen-aque-nur-nus'-nik*.

Lepreau Basin.—Of course from the point. Upon some maps called Belas Basin, a map name locally unknown, and origin uncertain. A plan of 1836 has Bellas Rock near its entrance, while another has Bellows Bank (perhaps given by Mahood). Possibly connected with Bela Lawrence, who about this time owned mills at New River. In Passamaquoddy *Keel-amk'-ek*, = gravel bar, descriptive of its entrance.

Lepreau Harbour.—Of course from the point. On Wright, 1772, Fox Harbour.

Lepreau River.—Of course from the point. On plan of 1810 as *Le Proc River*.

In Passamaquoddy *Wic-amk-ay'-nis* = gravelly river (Jack).

Little Lepreau River.—On plan of 1810, Little River.

Letang.—French L'Etang = the pond; descriptive of its inclosed and usually calm condition. On Cornelli, 1689, as *Havre a Letano* (a misprint for Letang, for it appears thus in a Ms. map of about the same date). Boyd, 1763, has *Le Tang*. Laverdière (Champlain, p. 1299), suggests that it may be named for one Lestan, a messenger of La Tour, but there is no evidence for this.

In Passamaquoddy probably *Men-ha-wa'-dik*.

Letite Passage.—Probably French *Le Tête* = the head. As *Le Tete* in Boyd, 1763; Mitchell, 1764, has *Letet*; Owen, 1770, *Le Tête*; Lockwood, 1826, *Latete*; Wilkinson, 1859, *Letite*. Perhaps the name applied originally to the high promontory of McMasters Island, which by Wright, 1772, was called *Bald Head Island*. But possibly originated in *petite*; thus Pople has here a *Petit Passage*, and on Allen's Ms. map, 1786, it is *Petit Passage*; but improbable. In Maliseet it is *Squa-so-dik-see-bah-ha'-mook* = landing place passage or squaw look-out passage (?) *Squa-so-dik* being McMasters Island (which see); also *Wop-ka'-kook* = the white rock (?) which Mitchell, 1764, has as *Wom-koo-cook*, applied to a cove just N. W. of Mascabin Point.

Lieure, Points.—(Three points W. of Pokeshaw River.) French = Hare points. On Jumeau, 1685, and others as *C. au lieure*; upon a French chart of 1778 applied to three points, of which Grindstone and Norton are two; translated on English maps as Hare Points, and by Cooney and others, The Capes. One of them, probably Norton Point, d'Anville calls *Pansaguet Pte*.

Limeburners Lake.—Probably for Matthew Limeburner, one of the Penobscot loyalists who settled in this vicinity.

Limestone River.—Probably descriptive. On Wilkinson, 1859; also *Augean-quapsoregan*. Compare Wapskehegan.

Lincoln.—P. 1786. Probably suggested by its proximity to York, as in England.

Linoville.—Seignior, 1697. In Shediac.

Little River.—(Victoria). In Maliseet, *Es-kool'-took* = trout river.

Little River.—(Queens, Hampsted). On plan of 1787. In Maliseet, *M'd-na'-sik*. This may be connected with the C. dosque on De Meulles, 1686; on Peachy, 1783, occurs *Quisquibas* in this region, which I cannot locate.

Little River.—(Madawaska). On Bouchette, 1831, followed by others, *Wababble River*, origin unknown.

Little River.—(Victoria at Grand Falls). In Maliseet, *Pah-kops-kee'-ok* = falls at mouth. *Kops* = falls, *kee-ok* = mouth; (compare *Pokiok*).

On Bouchette, 1831, a branch is *Raagaoubekthank*, the same word misprinted. Falls River on some maps.

Little River.—(Kings). In Maliseet, *Kee-wool-a-ta-mo'-kik*, the home of Ke-wool-a-ta-mo-kik, the invisible Indians, who did remarkable things. This is probably the *Quoradumkeag* of Peachy misplaced (see Tenants Cove). Mr. Chamberlain applies the name to Oak Point Creek; possibly applied to Devils Creek (see Devils Back).

Little River.—(Sunbury). On plan of 1786. In Maliseet, *Nem-dit'-qu* = (perhaps) straight up.

Little River.—(Gloucester). In Micmac, *Wo-bahm-kee'-way* ? = white watered. *Liverpool*.—P. 1826. Perhaps for the hope that it would become a great port. Found inconvenient and changed to Richibucto in 1832.

Loch Lomond.—Said to have been so named about 1810, no doubt in remembrance of that place in Scotland, by Lauchlan Donaldson, a Scotchman, afterwards mayor of St. John, who had a grant at its western end. On a plan of 1815 *Lough Lomand*. He also named Ben Lomond. A promontory in the lake is Donaldson's Point and a small lake to the westward is still Donaldson's Lake.

Loders Creek.—In Maliseet *Wees-ork'-tahk*, also, perhaps, *Pee-he'-gan-ak* = a dam: descriptive. On Peachy, 1783, and other, *Nigileau*. Also Simonds Creek in pre-loyalist times (Raymond).

Long Island.—(Queens.) Descriptive; probably derived from the French. On De Moulles, 1686, as *La Grande Isle*; Monckton, 1758, has Long Island; also in grant of 1764; hence not named (as sometimes stated), by the loyalist settlers in memory of their home on Long Island, N.Y.

In Maliseet *Kiche-men-eeh'* = big island, probably a translation of the French name.

Long Reach.—Descriptive; a reach is a tack by a vessel. Perhaps from the French; Monckton, 1758, has *Longe Veüe*. A grant of 1765 has Long Reach. The name occurs on the Thames near London and elsewhere.

In Maliseet, *A-men-hen'-nik* = curve or bend, applied to its upper end; perhaps *Peech-a-uam-gek* or *Sa-suk-a-pay-kek* (alt. Chamberlain). See also Upper Reach.

Long Lake.—(Victoria). Descriptive. On the survey map of 1838. In Maliseet, *Quas-guis-pac*. Gordon has Pechayzo.

Longs Creek.—(Queens). In Maliseet, *Nem-mutch-i-pacut'-quac* = dead water (Jack).

Longs Creek.—(York). No doubt for Abraham Long, an early grantee. In Maliseet, *Es-koot-a-wops'-kek* = the fire rock, i.e., the rock red as if red hot (*Es-koot*, fire, *wops*, rock, *kek*, locative). In 1690, in description of de Bellefonds Seignior, as *Skoulcopskek* (misprint, no doubt, for Skouteopskek); Munro, 1783, *Seodac*.

Lorne.—P. 1871. No doubt in honour of the Marquis of Lorne, who in that year came to the notice of Canadians by his marriage with the Princess Louise.

Louison Creek.—Said to be for one Louis la Violette, who lived there over 100 years ago, grantee in 1831. Louis formerly sometimes took the form Louison (Gaudet). On plan of 1830, *Louison*; one of 1831, *Louiso*. Pro. loc *Loo-is-in'*.

In Micmac, perhaps *Mool-a-say'-ichk*.

Louison River.—Said to be so named for an early resident, and to be correctly not Louison, but *Loo-is-a* or *Loo-sa*. Baillie, 1832, I, has *Louison*.

M.

McAdam.—P. 1894. Of course from the Junction.

McAdam Junction.—Named about 1869 in honour of Hon. John McAdam, of St. Stephen, long a member of the Provincial Legislature.

Maces Bay.—Origin entirely unknown. In Allen's Journal, 1777, as *Mess's Bay*. An N. B. statute of 1786 has *Maise's Bay*. Some maps have Mall's Bay, of course, a misprint. Possibly from Mechescor (see Musquash Harbour).

McDougall Lake. Origin? On a plan of 1831 as *McDougals*. A Samuel McDougall has a grant in 1786 at Second Falls.

McMasters Island.—In Passamaquoddy, *Squa-so'-dik* = landing place; perhaps one of the several used by Glooscap. Mitchell, 1764, has *Mountain Island*, and Wright, 1772, *Bald Head Island*, which is descriptive (see Letite).

Mactaquac River.—From the Maliseet *Mak-te-quek'* = big branch (?) In Munro, 1783, as Muchtuquach.

Madawaska River.—From the Maliseet *Med-a-wes'-kak*, meaning unknown; has been given as = where one river enters another (Rand), porcupine place (Maurault), mouth of the river where there are grass and hay (Laurent), and others.

In 1683, in the grant of the seigniority of Madawaska, as *Madouesca*. St. Valier, in 1688, uses *Medouaska*; Gyles, 1686, has *Madawescook*. Pr. loc. *Med-a-wes'-co*, which is nearer the Indian than is our more usual pronunciation.

By St. Valier, in 1688, named *la riviere de S. François de Sales*, which appears on d'Anville, 1755, as *Grande R. S. François*, while the present St. Francis is there called *Pte. R. S. François*. On De Meulles, 1684, the geography of this region is singularly distorted, and the Tobique River (*Negoot*), is made to flow into the *Lac Medaouasca*, a fault which it took nearly a century of cartography to correct. Upon some maps called *R. Spey*.

Upon early maps, a large lake having the shape of Temiscouata, but called *Ourangabena* (which see), appears in this region.

Madawaska appears elsewhere; as a branch of the Aroostook, as a river in Eastern Ontario, as a lake in the Adirondacks—all examples, perhaps, of familiarization (p. 184).

Madawaska.—P. 1833. Of course from the river.

Madawaska.—C. 1873. Of course from the parish and river.

Magaguavic River.—From the Maliseet and Passamaquoddy *Mag-ee-caat-a'-wik* = river of big eels (*Mag* = big, *caat* = eel), often translated wrongly through confusion of sound of eel and hill, as river of big hills. Rand gives for Liscomb Harbour, N. S., *Megadavik* = where the big eels are taken (see p. 192), no doubt the same word. In a French grant of 1691 to Jean Meunier as *Maricadeouy*; Boyd, 1763, has *Magegadewee*; Baillie, 1832, has it as at present. The name has the distinction of retaining a cumbersome spelling for a simple pronunciation, which is always *Mac-a-day'-vy*. In Maliseet, M. Lake is *Mag-ee-caat-aw-gum* (alt. Jack), and Little M. Lake is *Nee-coo-aw-gum-ek*.

By Wright, 1772, called Little St. Croix River. The claim of the Americans that this was the St. Croix of Mitchell's map has been disproven (see Grand Lake, York).

The survey map of 1798, and its accompanying field-book, give the Indian names of its branches as follows: where more than one form occurs both are given:

Falls at St. George	Subognapak.
Forks at Canal	Nigtook or Forks.
Lake Utopia	Muskequagamus.
Linton Stream	Muskack Creek.
Bonny River	Muskacksis Creek.
End of the Oxbow	Badkick Point.
Upper Falls	Skudapakanigen.
Red Rock Stream	Saggidlack R.
Point above latter	Indian Point.
Fourth Falls	Squidapekuneganiasis.
Lake Stream	King's Brook or Magzowmusk R.
McDougall Stream	R. Abugwapaka.
Little Falls	Fifth Falls.
	Point of Rock or Malecunniganose.
Piskahegan	R. Peskiheegan.
Kedron Brook	R. Testuguack.
Pleasant Ridge?	Muineck, Muinewich Mountain.
Coxs Brook	Pogaegias.
Lower Trout Brook	R. Petquimusighawk.
South Brook	Musquash River.
Upper Trout Brook	Hetlackmigack.
Stones Brook	Etanotch.
Brook next above on same side	Ebahatch.
Pratts Brook	Coodemusquacat.
Davis Brook	Libbegahawk (Shallow River).
N. E. Branch	(see Cranberry Lake)
	(Grand Forks of N.B., Statute of 1786?)
Magaguadavic Lake	Magagawdawagum (Loon Lake).
Cranberry Brook	Sekanigos.
	Sekaneegos or West River.
Duck Brook	Middle Branch.
	Alstone River.
Little Magaguadavic Lake	North Lake or Long Lake.
Mud Lake	Poquagomus or Lilly L.

The elucidation of these names, which must be studied in connection with the localities, will be a delightful task for some future philologist. This map was so carefully made by surveyors, who had with them Indian guides, that its authority must be ranked very high.

The nomenclature of the lumbermen for places along the river is of interest, as representing the nature of an altogether oral nomenclature (see p. 182, and compare that of the St. Croix):

(The Lake)	Little Falls
Linton Rips	Balm o' Gilead Islands
Pork Rips	Milligan Rips
Cedar Islands	Milligan Island
North East Islands	Bill Smith Rips

(N. E. Branch)	(McDougall Stream).
Jack-knife Islands	Long Rips.
Hawkins Rips.	Turnover Island.
Flume Falls.	Scrabble Hill Br.
Flume Islands.	Coxs Islands.
Bolt Reach.	Pull and be damned.
Sparkit Rips.	(Red Rock Stream).
Joe Lee Islands.	Snider Rock.
(Kedron Brook).	Stones Rips.
High Rocks	Matheson's Point.
Skulkin Rips	

Magundy.—Perhaps from the Maliseet. As *Magundy Creek* on a plan of 1823.

Mahalewodon, River.—Map name only; locally Little River. Probably Micmac. Plan 1794 *Mahalewodiac*, which is found down to Wilkinson, 1859, which introduces the above spelling. Also *Meladawadon*, etc.

Mahogany.—See *Manawoganish*.

Maliget.—From the Micmac *Mal-e-ag-et* (Flinne). Cooney, 1832, has *Maallehagit*.

Malpec Brook.—On an old plan for a brook next S. of Blacklands Point on Miramichi.

Mamosokel.—From the Maliseet *He-be-se'-kel-sisk* = a bushy stream (?). *He-be-se-kel* is applied to a brook (Bread Brook ?) on the right hand branch.

Manawoganish.—From the Maliseet *Ma-na-wag-on-ess'-ek* = place for clams essek, clams, Jack). Often contracted to *Meogenes*, and corrupted to *Mahogany*. On De Meulles, 1686, as *Menagoniche*, and thenceforth variously spelled, as *Agoniche*, etc.

Manne.—River mentioned by Leclercq, 1691, at Miramichi; identity unknown.

Manners Sutton.—P. 1855. In honour, no doubt, of Hon. H. T. Manners-Sutton, then Lieut.-Governor of N. B.

Maquapit.—From the Maliseet *Ma-quah'-pak* = red (like wine, ma-qua, red); why so called? In a grant of 1786 as *Maquapit*. On Lockwood, 1826, and others, *Quaco Lake*.

Probably this is the *Rivière de Maquo* of a seigniorial grant of 1672 to *Sieur de Martignon*.

The thoroughfare between this and Grand Lake in Maliseet *Po-keak* = narrows (Jack).

Maringouin, Cape.—French = Mosquito Cape; presumably descriptive. On De Meulles, 1686, *C. des Meringouins*; in Church, 1704, as *Mosquito Point*. Fr. loc. Mangwin.

Marsh Creek.—(St. John). In Maliseet *See-bes-kas-tah-gan* (Raymond), which appears in documents.

Martello Tower.—Completed 1813. Theories of the name are given in the Century Dictionary: (1) From Italian word for a hammer used to strike the alarm bells in them; (2) from the name of their inventor, a Corsican; (3) from Mortella in Corsica, where one of them resisted the English in 1794. To these may be added their remarkable resemblance in form to the tomb of Metella near Rome; probably only a coincidence.

Martignon.—Seigniorly, 1672. In Lancaster and Westfield. On Franquelin, 1696 (Marcel Atlas, No. 40), is Fort Martinon in Carleton.

Martins Head.—Origin uncertain, but probably suggested by the name of the parish, and originally St. Martins Head. On Bonnor, 1820, in the present form. On the Admiralty chart of 1824 it is St. Martins Head, as it is also

on Baillie map, 1832. On Purdy (ed. 1824), Quaco and St. Martins are distinct and latter is nearer the Head; perhaps a temporary lumbering village.

In Maliseet it is possibly *Toe-we-gan-uk*. On De Meulles, 1686, it is *Anchaque*, origin unknown; probably from the Micmac. On Bellin, 1744, II., it is *de chaque*, and a river to the eastward of it is *Andac* (perhaps a misprint for Anchaq), which form persists through several later maps. On Blackmore, 1713, it appears as *Little James*, evidently a translation of *Jacques*, a familiarization of Anchaque, which is sustained by Moll, 1713, *Jaque*, and by Southack, 1733, who has *Jacques Ile*. Upon the James I. map, 1610, a name *Pendac* appears here which may be related to *Andac*, and this is the same as I. Perdue of the Champlain, 1613 map, but displaced. An old plan has also "Cape Gypsum, Quiddy by the Indians."

Marvel Island.—(Joined by bar to S. of Indian Id.) Probably for the employee of Simonds in 1765, mentioned in Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc. I., 168, and marks the site of their trading establishment.

Maryland.—S. Named probably by settlers of the Maryland regiment of loyalists in memory of their old home in that state. Mentioned in House of Assembly Journal for 1817.

Marys Point.—Origin? Said locally to be St. Marys Point. In Micmac *See-bel-quith*. Upon Mante of 1755 a "Shepody Fort" is placed upon it, but it does not appear again and nothing is known of it locally. Old plans have "Grenadiers Cape."

Mascabin Point.—Origin? Probably a map error for Mascarin (Mascarene Point).

This point, or a rock just off it, perhaps that called The Mohawk, is now in Passamaquoddy *Wop-ka'-cook* = the white rock, though Mitchell, in his Field Book, 1764, applies it to a cove to the northward of it (see Letite).

Mascareen.—Peninsula. For John Mascareen, who, in 1767, was granted 10,000 acres of land here, afterwards escheated. The "Mascareen Shore" is locally used. On survey map, 1798, as "The Mascareen Grant."

Maugers Island.—No doubt for Joshua Mauger (see Maugerville). Also Gilberts Island, for Thomas Gilbert, owner and resident late in the last century. Formerly also Major Gilberts Island, combining both names. On D. Campbell map of 1785. In Maliseet *Nel-kum'-kek* (Chamberlain).

Maugerville.—T. 1765, P. 1786. For Joshua Mauger, agent for N. S. in England and first on the list of grantees for the township.

Mechanics Settlement.—Founded in 1842 by an association of mechanics from St. John.

Medisco or Madisco Point.—Probably Micmac. Origin and exact locality uncertain; probably Rochette Point. Occurs upon many maps with variations, from d'Anville, 1755, as *Midicho*, down to this century, not always, however, applying to the same point. Also one of the 1856 blocks (p. 208).

Meductic.—A former Maliseet village, four miles above Eel River on what is now Meductic Flat (see Raymond in Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc. I., 221). From the Maliseet *Me-dog'-teg* or *Me-doc'-tec* (p. 194), meaning uncertain, possibly = some compound with *med*, a fall or rapid. Occurs first in the seigniorial grant to René d'Amours, Sieur de Clignancourt in 1684 as *Medoctet*; St. Valier, 1688, has *Medogtek*, and Gyles, 1689, *Medocktack*. All apply it to a place or fort, none to Eel River, except a foot note to the 1734 ed. of Gyles. French maps of the last century, from Bellin, 1744, on, apply it to the river, but, owing no doubt to a confusion between it and Nodectic below Spoon

Island, it is made to empty below Jemseg, though it heads properly near the St. Croix; also on some confounded with the Oromocto.

On some early plans Meductic River is given to a small stream above the village, but doubtless this is not aboriginal, but a usage of the surveyors. There was also a rude fort here.

Meductic Falls.—Suggested, of course, by the village above; not aboriginal. On D. Campbell, 1785, in the present form, but the Peachy and other maps have *Gath of Meductic*. I do not understand this word *Gath*.

In Maliseet, *Eg-wa-wa-hech'-uk*.

Meduxnakeag.—From the Maliseet *Med-ux-nee'-kik* or *Me-duk-se-nee'-kik* = rough (or rocky) at its mouth. In Gyles, 1889, as *Medockacencasis*, and on some later maps as *Madokenquick*. D. Campbell, 1785, has *Meducksinineck*. Compare Salmon River, Carleton.

Meladawadon.—See Mahadawadon.

Memramcook River.—From the Micmac *Amlamkook* = variegated (Rand). A Micmac told me it means "all spotted, yellow," but did not know why so called. On De Meulles, 1686, as *Mimramcou*, and often in later documents. A document of 1786 has the present spelling.

Menzies Lake.—No doubt for Major Thomas Menzies, loyalist, to whom a large grant at Musquash was issued in 1785, the first made by the Province of New Brunswick.

Menzie Settlement.—See above.

Middle Island.—Descriptive of its position between Gilberts and Oromocto Islands. On Morris, 1775.

Middle River.—Descriptive. On plan of 1807 as *Middle Brook*. In Micmac, *Wook-sia*.

Midgie.—(Westmorland). Doubtless Micmac. Locally explained as for the abundance of midges, which tormented the earlier settlers; of course a fiction (p. 186).

On plan of 1808 as *Point Midgie*. Compare below (also p. 192). It is a point of highland into a marsh.

Midgie.—(Charlotte). In Passamaquoddy, *Mid-ji-goo* = bad? On a document of 1796 (Kilby, p. 114) as *Point Meagigue*, and an old plan has *Metchie*. Wright, 1772, has *St. Croix Point*. Compare above.

Milkish Creek.—From the Maliseet *A-mil'-kesk* = preserving or curing place, i.e., for fish or meat. On plan of 1786 in present form.

Mill Creek.—A very common name, descriptive; often no doubt pre-loyalist.

Millidgeville.—Said to be in compliment to Thomas E. Millidge, who built ships there.

Millstream.—(Kings). Earlier Studholm's Mill Stream (see Studholm).

Millstream.—(Gloucester). Earlier Little Nepisiguit and Nepisiguit Millstream. In Micmac, *Nee-beech*. Appears to be the *R. du Saumon* = Salmon River of Denys' 1672 map.

Milltown.—Descriptive. In early times Stillwater. Between it and St. Stephen is "the Union," descriptive.

Millville.—(Gloucester). S. 1874 (p. 208). Descriptive.

Millville.—(York). An N. B. and N. S. land company settlement (p. 207).

Millnager Lake.—From the Maliseet *Mil-ne-gek'* = many islands or broken, i.e., big islands or bays. It is the same as *Milnokit* in Maine (Hubbard).

Milpagos Lake.—From the Maliseet *Mil-pa-gek'* = probably, with many bays or arms (probably *mil*, many, *pa-gek'* or *po-kek'*, narrows = many narrow places).

Minaqua.—See Miramichi.

Mine, Cap de.—French = mine cape. Given by Champlain map, 1612, to a cape between Quaco and St. John, probably McCoy's Head, possibly Cape Spencer. Another *C. de Mine* appears on Visscher, 1680, between St. John and St. Croix, where Champlain mentions having found a mine of copper.

Ministers Island.—For Rev. Samuel Andrews, a loyalist, prominent in connection with St. Andrews. Earlier Chamcook Island.

Miramichi.—Origin unknown; perhaps a greatly altered European word. Tracing the word back, the *r* becomes an *s*, and Champlain and all other early writers have *Misamichi*. A map of about 1600 in the Nuerenburg Museum (Room LXVII.), has *Machanuche*. DeBry's map of 1596 (in his "Voyages") has the same, which may, however, be read *Machamice*. So much is certain. Again, on Homem's map of 1558, in exactly the proper position, is *Micheomai*, and finally on N. Desliens's map of 1541 is *Mercheymay*. Probably the *Terre de Michalman* of the Desceliers' map of 1546 is the same. It occurs on these maps with a series of names given by Cartier, hardly one of which is of Indian origin, and it is therefore altogether probable that it was given by him and is a greatly corrupted European word. It is possible, however, that it is Indian, in which case a theory which at once arises is that it is from *Megumaagee*, i. e., Micmac-Land, a name now used by the Micmacs for their entire territory, and this would be confirmed by the form used by Desceliers. The objection is that Micmac seems not to be an aboriginal word; it is generally considered to be the French micmac = jugglery, applied by the French to them about 1680, though it may be aboriginal and derived from *Megumouweewoo*, their great magician. (See Journal American Folk-lore, IX., 173.) Until further data are available the origin of Miramichi must remain in doubt. The name applied on all of the early maps not to the river, but to a port or district. Denys, in 1672, was the first to apply it to the river, and Moll, 1713, seems to be the first to use the present spelling. Other facts about it in Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, 1889, II., 54, 55.

In Micmac it is *Lus-ta-goo'-cheechk* = Little Restigouche, which is its invariable name among them; they say that Miramichi is not Indian. On De Meulles, 1686, as R. Ristigouche; Bellin, 1744, has Ristougouchi, followed by many others. There is no evidence for Cooney's meaning, "Happy Retreat."

Called by Jumeau, 1685, and others *R. St. Croix* (which see).

Lus-ta-goo'-cheechk applies to the main S. W. branch; the main N. W. is *El-mun-ok'-un* (Flinne, which Rand gives = a beaver hole), or *Mee-nel-mee-na-kun* (alt. Chamberlain); this is probably the *Mirmenegan* of LeClerq; it was shortened and corrupted by the French to *Minaqua*, and so appears on many maps of the last century. On some the main S. W. branch is named *Chacodi*, but this is a mistake for Barnabys River (see). The Little S. W. branch is *Tou-a-dook'*, which Rand gives = a difficult, dangerous river; descriptive. De Meulles has for it *Mtotoo*.

De Meulles gives very fully the nomenclature of the branches of this river, and his names are as follows:

Modern Name.	Modern Micmac.	De Meulles, 1686.
Lower N. Branch.	Hap-poo-squok (Flinne).	Apehkonan.
N. Pole Branch.	Kay-dun-nat-que-gak.	Kednalleguec.
Upper N. Branch.		Ooalkemikik.
Lake on "	Wall-u-ta-ge-ok (McInnes).	

Modern Name.

Falls Brook.
Clearwater Brook.
Burnt Hill Br.
Slate Island Br.
McKiel Br.
Main stream above.
Foreston Branch.

De Meulles, 1686.

R. tatagoumsak.
R. tabouitaters.
Pichiamsk.
Pimiamnach.
teaganek.
Outchitouchkik.
piplogobehtik.

There is a Miramichi Pond in Wrentham, Mass., said to be Indian; its resemblance to our word is probably accidental or due to the operation of familiarization. (p. 184).

Miscou.—Origin uncertain. Not in use by the Micmacs as a native word. Occurs first in Champlain in its present form; by Denys and others applied both to Miscou and Shippegan. It may come from an Algonquin word, *miscou* = blood or red colour (La Hontan), describing the low red cliffs about it. In this case it was perhaps obtained by Champlain from Montagnais or other guides from the St. Lawrence, but this is very uncertain.

In Micmac uncertain; may be *See-bah-gun-jeechk*. Point Miscou is perhaps *Ooniskuomkok* (Rand).

By the French called St. Louis, and the Mission, St. Charles (Relation of 1635).

Miscou, Point.—Named by Cartier, July 3rd, 1534, *Cap d'Espérance* = cape of hope, because, as he rounded it and saw the great bay opening before him, he hoped he had found the passage to the west for which he sought. There is some reason to believe that Cape Despair on Gaspé is this name corrupted and removed.

Miscou Gully.—In Micmac *Sebiskadakuncheech* = a straightened joint (Rand).

Mispec Point.—From the Micmac *Mespaak* = overflowed (Rand, Laurent). In Maliseet *Mus-ta-bay-ha* (Jack). On De Meulles, 1686, as *Michepasque*, and thereafter constantly. Morris, 1749, *Mishapee*, but too far to the eastward. Wright, 1772, has *Mispec*. The name has moved about in the maps from Red Head to Cape Spencer, and some have it twice. Probably Miaspecky Point in Maine is the same.

Misnaguash.—Doubtless Micmac. In the La Vallière Journal, 1750-51, as *Mezagouësch* and frequently in French documents as *Menagouèche*, etc.; may be connected with Musquash; Morris, 1750, has *Musaguash*. By the French called Ste. Marguerite; thus in Bellin (Descr.), 1755. Moll, 1713, has Chignecto River, perhaps for this.

An elaborate map of this river by Franquet, 1751-53, gives many names, now extinct.

Mistake, The.—Said to have been originally *McCoy's Mistake*, because some early settlers mistook it for the main river in ascending the St. John. On plan of 1786 as *Mistake Cove*, and the grassy point is *Mistake Point* on Campbell, 1788.

In Maliseet *Utsa'-luk* (Chamberlain) *Shosec-bo-dek* (Raymond). The Point is *Point-au-Herbes* = grassy point, on Monckton, 1758, and probably to this *la pointe d'herbe* of De Meulles, 1686, applies, though on the wrong side of the river.

Mistouche, also Tracey's Brook.—From the Micmac *Mis-took* or *Mis-to-gook'*, applied on some maps, but wrongly to the Patapedia.

Mitchell, Lake.—Named by the surveyors in 1884 in honour of Hon. James Mitchell, then surveyor-general.

Missenette Point.—No doubt an alteration of the Acadian *Maisonette* = little house, used by the Acadians for Indian houses to the present day; probably was descriptive. On the Survey map, 1755, as *Maisonette*.

In Micmac *Wechkwomek* = a long sand bar extending towards us (Rand), referring no doubt to its pointing to the land to the South.

Moarles Stream.—Doubtless Passamaquoddy. On Morris, 1784, as *Boannis*; another map of 1785 has *Moannes*.

Molus River.—Origin? Perhaps for some Indian who lived there (p. 189). On a plan of 1823 in present form.

Moncton.—T. 1765, P. 1786. In honour no doubt of Lieut.-Col. Monckton, prominent in Nova Scotian history. Originally Monckton.

The site of the town was formerly called "The Bend," which is descriptive. See also *Coude, Le*.

Moncton.—Now Gibson, opposite Fredericton. (See above). Occurs in a deed of 1767, and other documents sometimes used as Point Moncton; N.B. Statute of 1822 has Moncton.

Moncton, Fort.—So named in 1755 when taken from the French who had called it Fort Gaspereau (which see.) In honour, of course, of General Monckton. Upon some maps Fort Lawrence in Nova Scotia is also Fort Moncton.

Monckton Fort.—On some maps for Fort Frederick, no doubt, because occupied by Monckton in 1758.

Monquart River.—Probably from the Maliseet, *Ab-nut-qual'-tuk*, perhaps = place of the bend, or else, = in a line, *i. e.*, with the main river. On Morris, 1784, as *Monquart*.

On Peachy, *Abemoliquatin*, which is the Maliseet name misprinted.

Monument Brook.—Descriptive. The monument marking the eastern end of the land boundary between Canada and the U. S. is placed at its head.

In Passamaquoddy, perhaps, *Chee-bee-et-gue-secp*.

Moorefields.—A village near Douglastown; used before 1825.

Moore's Mills.—For William Moore, an early settler and grantee. (Courior, CXVIII).

Moosehorn Brook.—Descriptive. Probably a translation of the Maliseet *Moose-sum-wee-see-book* = moose's horn brook (Raymond).

Moose Mountain.—(Carleton). Said by the Indians to resemble a moose lying down, and a legend explains it as the one subdued by Glooscap (p. 186).

Moosepath Road.—In Statute of 1812 for the road to the eastward from St. John; survives in the name of the trotting park. Seems to be a translation of the Maliseet name for Coldbrook, *Moos-ow'-tik* = Moosepath (Raymond).

Morrisania.—A pre-loyalist grant to Hezekiah, Samuel and Francis Morris in Sheffield and Canning, and named, of course, for them (p. 202).

(This name occurs near New York, for a R.R. station).

Mount Pawlet.—Pro-loyalist grant in Canning, 1774, (p. 202). Named for its grantee.

Muniac River.—From the Maliseet, *A-moo-eeen'-ek* = (probably) bear river, (*moo-eeen* = bear). On Morris, 1784, as *Muinek*; D. Campbell, 1785, has *Muineck* or *Bear River*; some maps have a Bear mountain near it.

Musquash Islands.—Probably descriptive, and translated from the French. On De Meulles, 1686, as *I. aux Rats musquet*; also Monckton, 1758.

In Maliseet, the upper is *Mees-ag'-en-isk*; the lower, possibly, *Que-o-gwa'-dik*. On the lower is marked on Monckton, 1758, "The Notch," which may be the mouth of Washademoak.

Musquash Harbour.—Origin uncertain. Either descriptive or else a corruption of the Maliseet name. In Church, 1696, as *Mushquash*. Core. In Maliseet, *Mee-gos'-guik* (compare Coal Creek). On De Meulles, 1686, is *pte. de Michewar-cors*, which is probably the same, and which becomes Mechascor, Mechecastor, etc., on French maps of the last century, from which possibly Maces Bay was derived. In Passamaquoddy called also *Tlun-quah-dik* = treaty place, which is explained by a legend, which is the same as that for Hardwood Creek (see p. 196).

Mya Point.—This, with *Pecten*, are names of molluscs, and were probably given by officers of the Admiralty survey, for *Mya* appears first upon one of their charts of 1839.

N.

Nacawicac River.—From the Maliseet *Nel-gwa-wee'-gek*. In the Seigniorial grant to Sieur de Bellefond, 1690, *Nerkoionique*; Munro, 1783, has *Nexuquequish*; Morris, 1784, *Narcawigack*.

Nantucket.—Origin unknown, but, perhaps, in remembrance of the island in Massachusetts by early settlers: there is evidence that whale-fishers from Nantucket, Mass., settled in this vicinity. In 1806, in McDonald's report.

Napan River.—From the Micmac *Napan* = a good place to get camp poles (Rand); also *Man-a-ban* (Flinne). In Marston's diary, 1785, as *Napan*.

Napudogan Brook.—From the Maliseet *Na-pud-aa'-gun* = (possibly) brook to be followed, &c., in going to Miramichi Lake (Jack). Plan of 1787 has *La Budagan*, for this or *Budagan* (which see). Suggests the Micmac *o-wok'-um* = a portage.

Nash's Creek.—Said locally to be for a Captain Nash, a refugee who lived there for a time. On plan of 1831, as at present. In Micmac *Soon-a-ga-de-jeech'*.

Nashwaak, Fort.—See Saint Joseph, Fort.

Nashwaak River.—From the Maliseet *Nah-wij'-e-wauk*, of uncertain meaning; Trumbull gives a similar word as common in New England, *Nashavake* = land between a half-way place, but of course a different word. The same name applied to Hammond River, and is preserved in Nauwigewauk station (which see). Norrigewock in Maine is, perhaps, the same.

In the Seigniorial grant of 1676 to the Sieur de Soulanges, as *Nachouac*. Occurs frequently in early records, variously spelled.

Nashwaaksis.—Maliseet = Little *Nashwaak*. In grant of 1765, as *Natchouakohsch* or *Nashuakchich*. On maps like that of Peachey, *Petite Rivière* = Little River, probably its Acadian name. Proloc., *Nash-wa-sis'*.

Nauwigewauk.—R. R. Sta. From the Maliseet *Nah-wij'-e-wauk*, their name for Hammond River, and also for the *Nashwaak* (which see).

Navy Island.—(Charlotte). Probably for some naval use. Admiralty chart of 1824.

In Passamaquoddy probably *Quo-ee-kant'-sis*, from a small and peculiar bark wigwam that used to be there (Mrs. Brown). In Mitchell, field-book, 1764, called *Flatchers Id.* (Fletcher was an early trader to the bay about 1760, *Courier*, xxxvii.) On Wright, 1772, St. Andrew's Island, and later often so called.

Navy Island.—(St. John). Probably for some naval use. On a plan of 1784.

Negro Head.—Origin? Occurs first on a chart of 1844. It is perhaps the Cap St. Jean of Champlain, 1612, and others. On Des Barres, 1776, it appears to be Point William.

Neguas Island.—Origin uncertain, but from the Micmac. Rand gives *Neguek* = it springs up out of the ground. The Micmacs now call it *Pee-memp-kee'-ok* = Sand Island. Perhaps it comes from *Anegaywayok*, the name for Hay Island (which see), transferred by mistake to this. In Marston's diary, 1785, as *Negayack*: Acadian, Niganece; pro. loc., Nigger whack.

Nelson.—P. 1814. Doubtless in memory of Lord Nelson, who died at Trafalgar in 1805.

Nepisiguit, River.—From the Micmac *Win-peg-ij'-a-wik* = rough water, which describes it throughout. A Maliseet defined it as "cross" or "bad tempered" river, i.e., towards the canoe-man.

In the Jesuit Relation, 1643, as *Nepegigouit*, applied to the river, which shows the transition to our form. Creuxius' Latin map 1660, has *Nepequitius*. Denys, 1672, has *Nepiguit* and *Nepisiguit*. The minor names were fixed, no doubt, by Peters' survey of 1832.

The smaller branches of Nepisiguit are in Micmac:

Red Pine Brook	Meg-o-nee-ga-way.
Gordon Brook	O-wok'-un.
Gilmores Br.	Sit-koo-ju-a-yok.
Nepisiguit Br.	A-loo'-oo-see.
Nine Mile Br.	See-bee'-ko.
Forty Mile Br.	Pa-book'-chich. (On De Meulles, 1686, Papaukchich.)
Forty-two Mile Br.	Cos-ok'-un.
Second Falls Br.	Met-a-wopkw'.
Forty-four Mile Br.	Nul-os-koo'-dich.
Grants Br.	Wok-chu-bech'.
Devil's Elbow Br.	Wok-chu-waych.
Big S. Branch	Ka-gikqu (De Meulles, 1686 has Kagout).
Portage Br.	Ow-un-jeech?
Little S. Branch	Pa-at-qu-nok. (On De Meulles, 1686, R. Attououik.)
Moose Br.	Pa-at-qu-nok-chich.
The Lake	Goos-pemk.

Nepisiguit Lake.—On Jumeau, 1685, *Lac au Cler*; on De Meulles, 1686, is marked *Oniguen* = a portage, between it and Nictau Lake.

Nerepis.—From the Maliseet *Nel-ee-peeck'*, meaning unknown. On De Meulles 1686, as *Nérepisse*; Villebon, Journal, 1696, has "fort des Sauvages de *Nérepisse*"; Monckton, 1758, has *Nirapis*. Munro has *Beauvers River*, misprint no doubt, for *Beaubears*. (See *Beauhébert Fort*). D. Campbell, 1785, has *Narrow River*, a familiarization of the above. Bouchette, 1815, has *Vermes*, probably only a bad misprint. Pr. loc. narrow peas.

The fort here was afterwards occupied by Boishébert (see *Beauhébert Fort*) in 1749.

New Bandon.—No doubt for Bandon in Ireland from which most of the settlers came. The parish erected in 1831.

New Brunswick.—Named when set off from Nova Scotia in 1784, no doubt in compliment to the reigning house of England.

Earlier a part of Acadia and Nova Scotia. By Sir William Alexander, 1624, it was named New Alexandria and Nova Scotia was New Caledonia. Purdy in his maps of 1814 and later, makes it a part of Cabotia.

There is evidence that at one time it was proposed to call it Pittsylvania, in compliment to William Pitt (Raymond, 62).

New Canaan.—Granted in 1809 to settlers, mostly Baptists, by whom it was named; founded in 1797.

Newcastle.—P. 1786. No doubt suggested by the presence of Newcastle in Northumberland in England (p. 204).

Newcastle Creek.—(Queens). Doubtless because of the coal mines there, recalling Newcastle in England. On a plan of 1786 in present form. In Maliseet *Wees-op-ah'-gel*, or *Wees-op-ah-glook'*.

New Denmark.—S. 1872. By Danes from near Copenhagen. Also called Danish Settlement (which see).

New Jerusalem.—S. Founded about 1820.

New Maryland.—P. 1850. No doubt for the Maryland settlement.

New Mills.—Probably once descriptive. In Micmac, *Mal-e-getchk'*; Cooney, 1832, *Malagash*.

New River.—(Charlotte.) Probably so called when newly found. On a plan of 1816, with Little New River also. In Passamaquoddy *Min-na-sa'-dik*. On Owen's Ma. map of 1796, it is *Minushadi*: Report by D. Campbell, 1802, has *Manasat*.

New Town.—T. 1765, in St. Mary's.

New Warrington.—Captain Owen's Settlement of 1770, on Campobello, at Currys Cove; named for the port on the Mersey, from which he sailed.

New Zealand.—N.B. & N.S. Land Co. Settlement (p. 207).

Nictor, Lake and River.—From the Maliseet *Nik-tawk*, forks, applied to the Forks of the Tobique and extended by the whites to the river and lake; the river also called Little Tobique. In Maliseet, the river is *Nay-goot-ko'-sis* = the Little Tobique and the Lake *Nay-goot-ko-sis-quis-pem*, the latter probably not aboriginal.

On De Meulles, 1886, the river is *Nipisigouichich*, which seems to be connected with Nepisiguit, perhaps = little Nepisiguit; and it flows into *negoot* or Tobique, which flows into Lake Madawaska. Even when the latter is removed on later maps to its proper place at Lake Temiscouata it carries with it the Nictor (Nipisigouichich) and hence the lakes heading with it, disturbing greatly the topography of this region, and the error persisted to near the present century.

Nicholas River.—See St. Nicholas.

Nid d'Aigle.—(Probably the point at Worden's below Spoon Id.) French = the eagle's nest. Upon Bellin's map of 1744, also that of 1755, this name appears on the east side of the river below Jemseg; at what is no doubt the same place, d'Anville, 1755, has *Etablis. François* = French post, which, on Jeffreys, 1755, is *French Sett'*. Just opposite comes in the Meductic, which error is explained elsewhere (see Meductic). Where was this settlement? On the bluff at Worden's stands the remains of a battery, locally called the old French Fort; higher up the hill stood, at the beginning of the century, a block house, where the soldiers lived who managed the semaphore telegraph upon this hill (see Telegraph Hill), but the age of the battery is uncertain. By the Maliseet it is called *Wa-ka-loo-run-us'-is* or *Wa-ka-loo-ne-say'-ik*, which means the little battery (*Wa-ka-loos* = fort, but in defining it one of them has called it "Little French Battery"). Monckton's map of 1758 marks a French settlement exactly there. It seems possible, then, that the French had here a settlement, and in early times a battery, perhaps built by Villebon when his fort was at Nashwaak; it is the best place on the river for such a defence. Whence, then, the name *Nid d'Aigle*, eagle's nest? This may have arisen from the remarkable resemblance of the Maliseet *Wa-ka-*

- loo-gum-uia-ia* = little battery, to *Kul-loo-sia'-ik* = an eagle's nest (see *Cleuriatic*), and the French, struck by the resemblance, and finding "the eagle's nest" both an appropriate and pleasing name for this battery on its little plateau half-way up the hill, adopted it.
- Nigadoo River.**—From the Micmac *A-nig-a-doo*. On plan of 1811 in present form.
- No-deo-tic.**—The Maliseet name for the small stream opposite Worden's, below Spoon Island (Jack). It is no doubt because of its resemblance to Meductie that so many French maps of the last century make the Meductie (Eel River) empty here.
- Northampton.**—P., 1786. Probably suggested by its being then the northern parish of York.
- Northesk.**—P., 1814. Probably for the Earl of Northesk, then prominent in the British navy; made rear-admiral in 1821.
- Northfield.**—P., 1857. Doubtless suggested by its position in the county.
- North Lake.**—(York). Descriptive. On the boundary map of 1798.
- North Lake.**—P., 1879. Of course suggested by the lake.
- North Shore.**—Commonly used in the province for its entire eastern and northern coast, from Bay Verte to the Restigouche, but more particularly from Miramichi to the Restigouche.
- Northumberland.**—C., 1785. Suggested perhaps by its contiguity to Westmorland (before Kent was set off) as in England (p. 204), or possibly suggested by the name of the strait.
- Northumberland Strait.**—Origin uncertain. On Des Barres' chart of 1777, and perhaps given by him. There is an earlier reference (*Le Canada-Français*, ii., No. 1, p. 38) of 1746, which seems to call them *Nortomberland*: there was a ship, the Northumberland, in this region in 1747 and 1748 (Quebec Docs., iii., 336, 356, iv. 216), which may possibly have originated the name.
- The northern end of the strait was named *St. Lunairo* (which see) by Cartier. Southack, 1733, Morris, 1749, and others, name its southern end Red Sea.
- Norton.**—P. 1795. Origin?
- North-West Millstream.**—In Micmac *Pok-sin-ak* (Flinne).
- Nova Scotia.**—Latin = New Scotland. So named in the Latin charter given by King James I. to Sir William Alexander in 1621. New Brunswick was included in it until 1784.

O.

- Oak Bay.**—Probably from Oak Point, though the form Oak Point Bay. In a grant of 1784 as *Oak Point Bay*, and several documents have that form.
- In Passamaquoddy *Wah-gua'-eek* = head of the bay. (Compare Rand, I., St. Mary's Bay, N.S.) Gatschet has *Wekwayik* = at the head of the bay. This appears to have become corrupted and transferred giving us the name Waweig (which see). On Wright, 1772, North Bay; on the Owen Map, 1798, Aouk Bay, the latter form possibly a corruption of the latter part of the Indian name.
- The ridge between Oak Bay and Waweig, is in Passamaquoddy *Im-na-quon-ee-mo-see-keeg*, probably = Place of many sugar maples. Cooksons, Id., is said to be in Passamaquoddy, *Qua-beet-a-wo-sis* = Beaver's Nest, because they locate here the Beaver legend (p. 195).
- Oak Point.**—(Charlotte). Probably descriptive. On a map of 1785 in its present form. It appears to have given the name to Oak Bay (see above). For origin of the names of points about the Bay (see *Courier Series*, XCIII).

Oak Point.—(Kings). No doubt descriptive and probably translated from the French. On Monekton, 1758, *Point au Chaines* (doubtless for *Chénes* = Oaks). In Maliseet *Kwee-ow-ee-am-kee'-uk* = gravel beach point; also possibly *Psam-ee-ow-kee'-ak*. The C. desque of De Meulles, 1686, is probably not this but near Little River, Kings (which see). In seigniorial grant of 1696 to Sieur des Gontins as *Point aux Chénes*.

Oak Point.—(Northumberland). Probably descriptive. On Mischeau, 1785.

Oanwells, Isle.—On the Peachey and other following maps applied to the island at the mouth of Sullivan's Creek, called on Foulis, 1826, Fall Id. Origin unknown.

Odell Brook.—In Maliseet *Ho'-del*; possibly this is but their pronunciation of the English name, which may have a different origin. On Lockwood, 1826. *Otell*.

Odellach.—Connected with Odell, though how? In Maliseet, *Ho-del-sis*, little *Ho-del*.

Ohio Settlement.—Origin locally unknown. On plan of 1873.

Old French Fort.—(Queens). Origin uncertain (see *Nid d'Aigle*).

Old Mission Point, also Church Point, now also Ferguson's Point. So called because the large Micmac settlement at Mission Point with its church and mission were situated here until about 1770, when they removed to the Quebec side. On a plan of 1788, Old Church Point.

Ormond Lake.—By Mahood in 1837; said to be in honour of an Irish earl.

Oromocto River.—From the Maliseet *Wel-a-mook'-took*. All agree that it = good river, in the sense of having plenty of water for easy canoe navigation, which describes its lower part; sometimes has been given = deep river (compare Woolastook).

In the Seigniorial grant to Sieur de Freneuse, in 1684, as *Kamouctou*; De Meulles, 1686, has *Ramouctou*.

Oromocto Lake, South.—In Maliseet and Passamaquoddy, *See-p'n-ahk'-ik*. For the West Oromocto Lake I have not the Maliseet name.

Oromocto Island.—On Morris, 1775.

Ossekeag.—The former, and still the official post office name for Hampton Station. From the Maliseet *Pes-kes'-tick* = marshy brook (or full of rushes) corrupted into *Acieac* on Wilkinson, 1859, and thence *Ossekeag*.

Otnabog.—From the Maliseet *Wed-nee'-bak*. Appears first on Peachey, 1783, as *Wiktenak*; plan of 1785 has *Oatnaback Lake*; Campbell, 1788, *Oenoback*.

Ourangabena, Lake.—Upon Bellin, 1744, it appears upon the St. Francis near the St. John, but I have not been able to locate it; none of the Indian names of the lakes on this river at all resemble it. Bouchette however, 1831, gives *Wariequamatiecook* for Baker Brook and the first three syllables of this word are like the first two of Ourangabena.

It is possible that it was confounded with *Temiscouata*, for it usually has its shape, while *Temiscouata* itself is represented as a small, nearly round lake, called *Medaousta*, etc. On Peachey, 1783, it is above the *Madawaska*, but identified with it by Sotzmann, 1798, after which it disappears from the maps.

Ox Island.—Origin unknown. Occurs on Morris, 1775.

Oyster River.—Doubtless descriptive. On Mischeau, 1785.

P.

Pabineau Brook.—From the abundance of fruit-bearing bushes, of which the fruit is called [in Acadian] *pabina* (Gaudet). On plan of 1825 as *Pabina*, also in same year in present form. In Micmac, *Wos-a-bay'-gul*.

Pacquetville.—8. 1872 (p. 208). In honour of Father Pacquet.

Painsec Junction.—Said to be not the French *Pain sec* = dry bread, as commonly supposed, but *Pin sec* = dry pine; the place was called in 1856 Pine Hill, which later became Pinsec.

Palfrey Lake.—Origin? On the boundary map of 1798, but apparently written in later by another hand. As *Palphrey* on a plan of 1835. On a Ms. map of about 1845 Palfrey Mountains are marked between North Lake and Pokiok.

In Passamaquoddy, *Um-quee-mink'*, probably = half ripe, referring to cranberries they used to gather and dry there. In Titcomb's survey, 1796 (Maine Hist. Mag. vii., 184, and viii., 164), as *Omquememkeeg*. Carleton's map of Me., 1802, and others, have *Umquemenkeeg*.

Palmerston.—P. 1855. Changed to Saint Louis, 1866. In honour, no doubt, of Lord Palmerston, who became Prime Minister of England in that year. It persists as the name of a settlement.

Parr Town.—See St. John City.

Partridge Island.—Origin uncertain; translated from the French; either originally descriptive or else the location of an Indian legend in which the partridge figures. In Creuxius' Latin map, 1660, as *I. Perdix* (Latin *Perdix*, perdix, a partridge), though somewhat out of place. In the seigniorial grant of 1672, to Sieur de Martignon, it is *Ile au Perdrix* = Partridge Island. Wright, 1772, has the present form. (*Pu-kuek-mik-hee-kun* alt. Chamberlain).

In Maliseet it is *Quak-m'kay'-gan-ik* = a piece cut out, alluding to the legend that this is the piece knocked out by Glooscap from the gorge at the falls when he broke the great beaver dam (p. 195).

Passamaquoddy Bay.—From the Passamaquoddy *Pes-kut-um-a-quah'-dik* = place where pollock are (*Pes-kut-um*, pollock, *a-quah-dik* = acadia, place of occurrence. Nearly all careful students agree upon this from Kellogg in 1828 to the present. It was given also by Indians in 1796 (Kilby, p. 115). Gatschet has *Peskedemakadi*. Mrs. Brown mentions that the Totem of the Passamaquoddy tribe is a canoe with two Indians pursuing pollock (Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, V., ii., 3). On the Visser map of 1680 as *Perstmequade*; De Meulles, 1686, *Pesmonquady*. Charlevoix, 1744, has *Peskadamioukkanti*. Its first spelling as at present is on a map of 1764 in Harris' Voyages, Vol. II.

Called the Grand Bay and Great Bay by Owen, 1770, and others, which may show that it was la Grande Baie to the Acadians. Visser has also Oyster Bay for it, and others Labour Bay, of which the origin is not known to me.

Passakeag.—Doubtless suggested by Paticake Brook and given its exact form by analogy with Osekeag. It is one of the manufactured names of the railroad officials (p. 209).

Patapedia.—From the Micmac *Ped-a-wee-ge-och'*. On the 1786 survey map as *Pedawiguiack*, but wrongly placed, which led later to much confusion. Bouchette, 1815, and others, have the same name and error. Baillie, 1832, has it correctly placed. The name Mistook or Mistoue has been applied to it, but wrongly. (See Tracy Brook.)

Pr. loc. *Pat-a-pe-jaw*, very strongly accented on the last syllable and scarcely sounded. Cooney gave it as *Pidabidjaw*.

Paticake Brook.—From the Maliseet *Pet-kik* = bend (ox bow), applied to the bend in the Kenebecatis, extended by the whites to the brook, and familiarized to its present form. By a further alteration it has become *Passakeag* (which see). On a plan of 1811 as *Patucake Creek*. The name *Pet-kik*

occurs also on the Tobique and Magaguadavic. Perhaps Petitcodiac is related to it (see).

Patrieville.—S. 1878, (p. 208). French *Patrie* = fatherland.

Pawlett, Mount.—See Mount Pawlett.

Peeten Point.—See Mya Point.

Peel.—P., 1859. Probably in honour of Jonathan Peel, Secretary of War in England in that year. Or possibly in memory of his brother, Sir Robert Peel, English statesman, who died in 1850.

Peltoma Lake.—Origin uncertain; said locally, and probably correctly, to be for an Indian hunter of that name. Peltoma is *Passamaquoddy* for Pierre Tomé, a common name among them. He was, perhaps, a guide of Mahood's, for the name occurs first upon a plan of his, of 1836, in its present form. Also given to a settlement of 1856 (p. 208).

Pendleton's Island.—For Thomas Pendleton, loyalist, who owned it.

In *Passamaquoddy* *Um-kub-a-humk'*, probably = a bar nearly covered, in allusion to the low place between its two high parts. Occurs in a letter of 1780 (Courier, l.) as *Odoobahomuck*.

Pennfield.—P., 1786. Originally Penn's Field; given in memory of William Penn, by its first loyalist settlers, who were Pennsylvania Quakers (Courier, lxxii.)

Penniac Brook.—From the Maliseet *Pan-wee'-ok* = opening out or level land; (perhaps the opposite of *Po-ke'-ok*; see Pokiok). In Munro, 1783, as *Pamouyack*.

The island called in Munro, *Pietety*, is now Peter's Id.

Penobscue.—R.R. Sta. A name manufactured by the R.R. surveyors (p. 209), for Stone's Brook, near which it is; from the Maliseet *Penobaq'* = a stone, and *sipa* = a brook. In its present form it is near the Maliseet *Penobques* = a chub, and is sometimes so translated.

Pere, Point au.—(Bathurst Harbour). French = Point of the Father, i.e., Priest. The tradition is that French priests were once buried there; confirmed by an old plan which reads, "so called from having a French priest buried here." Here possibly stood Denys' Fort; on old plans, also, Allen's Pt., for a Capt. John Allen, who had a grant here in 1770.

Perigny.—Seignior, 1693. On Grand Manan.

Perth.—P., 1833. Origin? There is a Perth in Scotland.

Peter's River.—Probably for one Peter Hagerty, who lived there early in the century, and had a grant at its mouth in 1829 (p. 205). On a plan of 1811 as *R. Pieriau*.

In Micmac *Ad-wee-gan-eech'*.

Petersville.—P., 1838. Said to be in honour of Hon. Harry Peters, ofagetown, then Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Petitcodiac.—From the Micmac *Pet-koot-kwee'-ak*. Rand gives *Pet-koot-kwee'-ak* = the river bends round in a bow. There can be no doubt that this is the correct origin. It is popularly derived from the French words *Petit Coude* = Little Elbow, referring to the bend at Moncton, though it is not explained how Coude becomes Codiac; nor did the French use this form in any of their records, and, without doubt, it represents the effort of the English to restore a French form to a word supposed to be of French origin (p. 200).

In a document of 1702 as *Pécoudiak* (Rameau, ii., 335).

In Pote's Journal, 1745, as *Pettecoack*, applied by mistake to the Washademoac; on Morris, 1749, as *Palcotyeak*, and in several documents of 1755; d'Anville map, *Palcoutieuk*. A common spelling in French documents is

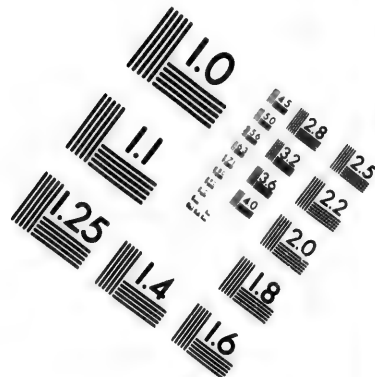
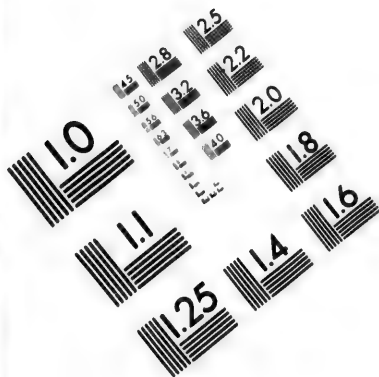
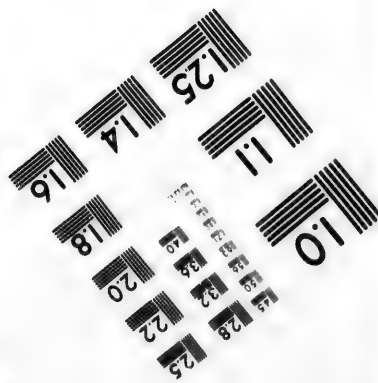
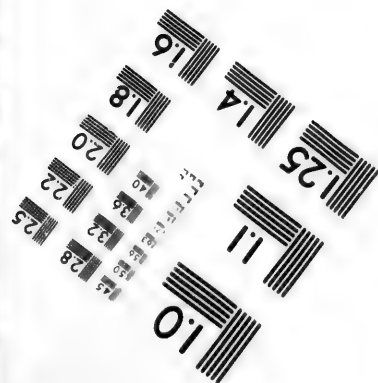
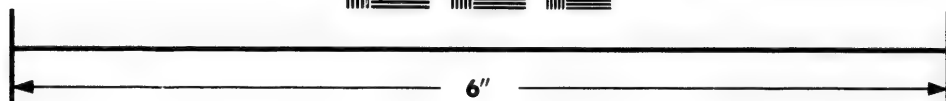
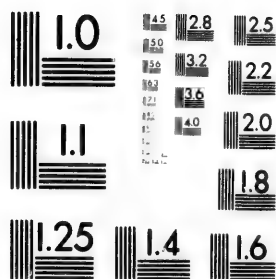


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Petcoudiac. Possibly the *Padescou* of Bellin, 1744, the *Delkekoudiack* of a document of 1749 (N. E. Archives, p. 374), are the same, greatly misprinted. None of these forms show any trace of the *Petit Coude*, required by the popular explanation. The earliest use of the latter, that I have found, is in Alline's Journal, 1781, where it appears as *Petit Codvick*.

Pro. loc., Petticoat jack.

Petite Roche.—French = Little Rock, probably descriptive, and perhaps another name for Rochette. In Acadian, *Petit Rocher*, which has the same meaning.

By the old (English) settlers, it is half translated, half familiarized, to Little Russia. Possibly Little Rocher in Albert is the same.

Phyllis Creek.—A name of the last century for Hermitage, or Baillie's Creek, Fredericton.

Pickwaaket.—(Brook in Kings). Doubtless from the Maliseet. On Lockwood, 1826, as *Peguaket*, but omitted from all late maps, though in constant use.

Pickwaaket Mountain is in Maliseet *Meek-woo-ow'-jook* = squirrel mountain (Raymond).

Pipe Rock.—See Tomogonops.

Pisarinco.—Doubtless from the Maliseet. On Lockwood's map of 1813, of the mouth of the St. John, as *Visarinkum*; a plan of 1830 has *Pasarinko Cove*, and Wilkinson has *Pasarinco*.

Pisiguit Brook.—Seems to be that called on a plan of 1804, *Cowassagets*; Cooney, 1832, *Cowwesigit*.

Piskahegan, also Piskehagan, River.—From the Passamaquoddy *Pes-kee-hay'-gan* = a branch, i.e., of a river: no doubt the same as Baskahegan in Maine. On the Survey map of 1798 as *Peskiheegan*. Pr. loc. *Piske-hay'-gun*.

Pleasant, Mount.—Occurs several times. Descriptive. The principal one is in Charlotte.

Plenne.—Seignior, 1695. On the Kennebecasis.

Plumbers Head.—(St. John, near Point Lepreau). For H. M. S. Plumper, which sank there in a gale with much specie on board in 1812.

Plumweseep.—R. R. Sta. A name made-up by the R. R. officials (p. 209) for Salmon River, as this part of the Kennebecasis was formerly called (Wilkinson, 1850), from the Maliseet *Plumwe* = salmon, and *seep* = a river. Now often locally called "The Sweep."

Pocowogamis, Lake and Brook.—From the Maliseet *Po-co-wog'-a-mus* or *Poc-wah'-gum-is* = shallow (or mud) pond, applied properly only to the lake. Occurs several times for small muddy lakes.

Poit de Bute.—From the French *Pont à Buot* = Buot's Bridge, which here crossed the Missaquash and which figured prominently in the struggle between French and English in 1755. Perhaps called *Pointe à Buot* as well. Buot was probably an Acadian.

Locally said to be from Point of Boat, from an early ferry there—of course a legend made to explain the name (p. 185).

Point Wolf River.—Origin? On a plan of 1823 in its present form, which names the point near it Point Wolfe. It appears to be the *R. au Bar* on De Meulles, 1686, followed by many others; Mitchell, 1755, has *R. Bar*, but it varies too much in position for exact determination.

Pokemouche, River.—From the Micmac *Po-co-mooch'*. Given by Rand for the Gully as *Pokumooch-petooak* = salt water extending inward. On Jumeau, 1685, as *R. Pakmouet*; grant of 1689 to Michel de Grez, *Pocmouche*.

In Pokemouche on old plans is an island called *I. Denys*, and on others *I. Denis De Boss*.

Pokeshaw, River.—From the Micmac *Pooksaak* = a long narrow stone (Rand).

On De Meulles, 1686, as *R. Bout au sac*, a French familiarization of the Micmac; in Plessis, 1811, *Poccha*; Baillie, 1832, *Pockshaw*.

Pokesudie Island.—From the Micmac *Bookakadek* = a live coal, also = a narrow passage between rocks (Rand). Also perhaps *Peg-ok-soo-dee*. On Lockwood, 1826, as *Pokudi*.

It appears to be one of the isles called Tousquet by Denys, 1672, Carquette being the other (see). A plan of 1820 calls it Isle à Zacharie.

Pokiok River.—(York). From the Maliseet *Po-kee'-ok* = a narrow place or gorge, which is descriptive (Pok = narrow, kee-ok = entrance?) It occurs five times in N. B., (1) in York, (2) on the Tobique, (3) three miles below Hartland, (4) on the north branch of the Becaguinec, (5) just above Indiantown. It is said that all are alike in having the gorge or narrows at the mouth. On Morris, 1784, as *Pukuyaut*. On a plan of 1785 as Poquiouk Creek.

Pokomoonshine Brook.—Origin? but probably familiarized from the Maliseet. It occurs also twice in Maine, the lake at the head of Machias River (Colby, Atlas of Washington County), and where Princeton now is (Kilby, p. 335).

Pollet River.—Locally and probably correctly said to be so called for an Indian, Peter Pollet, a medicine man, who came from Richibucto and settled at its mouth and died there before 1800. In Dougald Campbell's report of 1802, as *Pawlet*; in a grant of 1809, as Pollet. In Micmac, *Man-oo-saak'*.

Pomeroy Bridge.—For a settler who kept a tavern at the block house there, before 1819. (Journal House Assembly, 1819).

Popelogan Brook.—(Charlotte). From the Maliseet *Pee-e-lay'-gan* = a place for stopping? (Jack). In D. Campbell's report, 1802, as *Oquilogan*; on plan of 1816, as *Poclagain*, also in same year *Pocologan*; and all up to, and including Wilkinson, 1859, have c instead of p. The name occurs also in Maine and on the Upsalquitch.

Popelogan Brook.—(Restigouche). Said by the Micmacs not to be Indian; in Micmac, *Hos-wos-ee-kay-way-uk*. A Micmac chief told me it was a "bad place to get logs out of—must be named for that"; in which connection compare Thoreau explanation in "Maine Woods."

Popes Folly Island.—Origin unknown; probably for some unfortunate business venture. In 1806, in Atcheson's "American Encroachments." De Costa, in a guide-book, states that a Royalist of 1812, established a post there and lost all, which may be true except for the date.

Upon older maps, also applied to the small island between Friars Head and Lubec, called also Mark Id.

Portage Island.—Origin uncertain. On Jumeau, 1685, as *Potage*; De Meulles, 1686, has *Portage*, Morris, 1749, has *Portage*; Survey Map, 1755, has *Potage*, but others henceforth have Portage; d'Anville, 1755, and some later English maps have I. Passage. The local Acadian tradition is that Potage is correct, and it is explained by a legend of travellers stopping there to cook their porridge (Potage) when crossing Miramichi Bay, etc.

In Micmac *Mol-a-wee-way-a-dik* = where they shoot brant (Flinne). It appears to be the *I. Burselle* of Moll, 1713, and others.

By Des Barres named Waltham Island, probably for some friend of his (p. 203), and the name persisted for a time (Bouchette, 1815).

Jumeau, 1685, calls the passage between it and Fox Island *Passage à Jumeau*, doubtless for himself, and this appears on later English maps translated to *Camel Passage*. Morris, 1749, applies Port Portage apparently to Miramichi Bay. On Wells' map of 1722, as *Quasco*.

Portage River.—Name of several small streams in Northumberland and Kent; descriptive.

Portland.—Settlement about 1762, parish 1786, city 1883 to 1889. Probably named by Simonds, White and Hazen. Possibly for the third Duke of Portland, prominent in English politics from 1762, prime minister in 1783; or perhaps descriptive. It occurs first in a document of 1776 (Raymond). The name is also applied to the point on which Simonds' house stood.

Portobello.—Origin? On a plan of 1789 as *Porto Bello*. It is the name of a place near Edinburg, and also in South America, where the English won a great victory in 1739.

In Maliseet, *Pee-hee'-gan* = parallel brook (?)

Presquile River.—No doubt from the French = peninsula, and describing the large peninsula (at high water an island) at its mouth. The latter called *Presque Id.* on Morris, 1784, and also D. Campbell, 1785, and on Morris is applied also to the river.

In Maliseet, *Sus-koot'-cook* = possibly muddy river (*susq*, mud, but this does not describe it). On D. Campbell, 1785, as *Siscowidecook*. On Peachey, R. Flat, and in Munro, 1783, R. Flute. Pro. loc. *Presk-eel*.

Presquile, Little.—Of course from the above. In Maliseet, *Wah-ka'-soon*, possibly = piece cut off (compare Sisson Branch). On Morris, 1784, as *Wahason*; D. Campbell, 1785, *Wakaasoon*. On some Maine maps called *Olumkuas* (compare Iroquois). This may be also *Sus-ko-wul-ko*, and hence the *Siscaralligoh* of Peachey and other maps. (Compare Eel River.)

Prince William.—T. 1783, P. 1786. Named by the King's American Dragoons, who settled here, in honour of their patron, Prince William, afterwards King William IV. (Raymond).

Q.

Quaco.—From the Miemac *Gool-wah-gah'-kwek*; or, according to Rand, *Gool-wagagek* = haunt of the hooded seal (*Goolwaakw*, hooded seal; *gek*, locative), also *Ul-wa-ka-kik* (Chamberlain), and in Maliseet *Pool-waugh-ga-kick* (Jack), sometimes wrongly translated as "home of the sea cow."

On De Meulles, 1686, as *Ariquaki*; no doubt the same word and altered by the usual replacement of *l* by *r* (p. 198). On Blackmore, 1713, *Roquague*, followed by others. Some old plans have *Oreequaco*. Occurs first in its present form in an unnamed Ms. map of 1762 in the library of the Mass. Historical Society.

One of the streams emptying at Quaco appears to be the R. St. Louis of Champlain, which see.

Quart, Point au, or Point Quart.—French = a quarter, etc. In Marston's Diary, 1785, as *Point au Cart* and on old plans as *Point au Carr*. Statute, 1799, has *Pt. au Bar*, probably misprint.

Quatawamkedgwick—See Kedgewick.

Queens.—C. 1785. No doubt adopted along with Kings to express loyalty to the Monarchy (p. 204). Possibly suggested by the fact that some of its early settlers came from Queens Co., Long Island.

Queensbury.—P. 1786. Settled by the Queen's Rangers, a loyalist corps, whence, no doubt, its name.

Quiddy River.—Doubtless from the Miemac. On a plan of 1784 *Cape Quiddy Harbour* and *River Quiddy* are mentioned; Martins Head (which see), was also called Quiddy.

Quisibis.—From the Maliseet *Squee-see-bisk'*. On a plan of 1794 as *Squisibish*. Pr. loc. Quiz-a-bis.

Quispamsis.—R. R. Sta. A name made up by the R. R. officials from the Maliseet *Quispem*, lake, *st*, diminutive; suggested by the little lake near by (p. 209).

Quoddy.—Common contraction for Passamaquoddy.

R.

Ranger Settlement.—For the corps of Royal West India Rangers, who were settled here in 1819.

Rapide de Femme.—French = woman's rapid. Said by Gesner (II, p. 73) to be so-called from having been scaled (*i. e.* ascended) by a woman. The local tradition is that an Acadian tried to pole his dugout up this rapid, with his wife and a heavy load, but failed, and his wife took the pole and succeeded. On Foulis, 1826, as *Rapid de Femme*, and the same has White Rapids and Black Rapids; a plan of 1827 has *Rapids des Femmes*.

Reardon's Island.—(Carleton, below Bulls Creek). In Maliseet *Men-hoc-quadik* = place for (qua-dik) wigwam poles.

Red Head.—(Charlotte). Probably descriptive; on Admiralty chart, 1824; Wright, 1772, has Grampus Head, and the Harbour, Grampus Cove.

Red Head.—(St. John). Descriptive. It was probably this point which was called C. rouge = red cape, by Champlain in his 1612 map, followed by De Laet and others, and Coronelli, 1689; our form probably given independently.

Mr. Raymond says that a document in his possession shows it was used in 1757. In Maliseet *Squa-so'-dek* = landing-place (or possibly lookout).

Renous River.—Named, no doubt, for an Indian Chief, Renou, who lived upon it, hence Renou's (p. 189); Cooney gives this, and the Indians themselves agree; M. Gaudet suggests that this family name was originally French, Renaud, which is probable. It occurs in a letter, dated 1802, as *Renews*; a plan of 1805 has *Renews*, and a plan of 1828 the present form.

In Micmac, *See-bo-o-sis* = little brook; not clear why so called. On De Menlles, 1686, as *R. chibouchich*, and its north branch as *R. Elchiquek*. Mr. Flinne gives *el-de-gek* for its south branch, which may be the same word. Loc. pro. *Ren-oose'*, though often in other parts of N.B., *Ren-oose'* (as in moose).

Reserve Brook.—Doubtless because it runs through the Indian reserve here.

Restigouche.—From the Micmac *Lust-a-gooch'*, meaning unknown. Has been variously translated as five-fingered river, river branching like the hand, big river, broad river, river of the long war, the latter referring to the traditional war between the Micmacs and Mohawks. Since it and the Miramichi have the same Micmac name, it doubtless describes a peculiarity in common which may be their possession of very large branches. The resemblance of the word to Wool-as-ta-gook, may be important (see p. 192, where the comparison should be between *Lust-a-gooch'* and *Wool-shs-ta-gook*). One of the most intelligent Micmacs told me it means nice country. In the Jesuit Relation of 1642 as *Restgouch*; Denys, 1672, *Ristigouche*. Often the e is replaced by i, and the local pronunciation has it *Ristigouch*. Sage's superb work is entitled "The Ristigouche."

By the French, also, *Riviere de Saint Joseph* (Le Clercq, 1691). Upon all of the French maps, its source is carried too far to the north, forced up by the position of the Nictor (which see).

The survey map of 1786 gives many Indian names, all of which are identified, except Mogobachs and Paedow, above Gounamitz. Many of the smaller streams along it are called locally "gulches." Many of the minor names fixed, no doubt, by the survey of 1800. The main river has, by confusion with the Miramichi, been called also Chacodi, (see Miramichi).

Gesner (I., 5th) gives Awanjeet for the main river above Kedgewick.

Hestigouche.—C., 1837. Of course from the river. It and Madawaska are the only counties with Indian names.

Richibucto River.—From the Micmac, but aboriginal form not known to me; Father Guay gives *Lichibouktouck* = river which enters the woods; Vetroville has *Elagibucto* = the prayer-fire, but he cannot be trusted; Cooney and others following him have derived it from Booktaoo, fire. In the Jesuit Relation of 1646 as *la Baye de Regibouctou*; Denys, 1672, has *Rechibouctou*; Moll, 1713, has *Riche Chedabouktou*; on Jeffreys, 1755, the harbour is called Forth Bay, a persistence from Alexander's map of 1624, where it applies to the Miramichi. On Sayer, 1775, and others, just S. of this river is a Wispouminac, origin unknown.

Richibucto.—P., 1832, earlier Liverpool which see. Of course from the river.

Richmond.—S. 1817, P. 1853. Doubtful; in honour of the Duke of Richmond, made Governor-General of Canada in 1818. Mentioned in Journals House of Assembly of 1817 as a new settlement.

Rivière des Chutes.—See Chutes.

Rivière du Cache.—See Cache.

Robertville.—S. 1879 (p. 208). In honour of Hon. Robert Young.

Roche'te Point.—Origin uncertain. Doubtless Acadian.

Rocaz Island.—(Kings). Descriptive. On De Meulles, 1686, named I. de trent sols = Island of thirty sous; also the same on Monckton, 1758; Morris, plan of 1766, has 30-Penny Island; no doubt records some incident of Acadian times.

Rogerville.—S. 1876 (p. 208), P. 1881. In honour of Bishop Rogers, of Chatham.

Rolling Dam.—Descriptive. A special dam formerly here to protect lumber from the rocks.

Rothsay.—P. 1870. Said to have been suggested by one of the titles of the Prince of Wales (Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay), who embarked here for Fredericton in 1860.

Rushagonis.—From the Maliseet *Tes-e-gwan'-ik* = (perhaps) meeting with the main stream (Jack). In a grant of 1784 as *Rushogoannas*, and in a letter *Rushigonis*, 1784 (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc. I., 185). Campbell, 1788, has *Rushguana*. For *Tes-e-gwan-ik-sis*, see Waasis.

Loc. pro. Roosh-a-gaw'-nish, but more commonly Gaw-nish.

S.

Sabbies River.—On Baillie, 1832, Savoy. Perhaps Micmac.

Sackville.—T. 1772, P. 1786. In honour, no doubt, of Lord Sackville, who was made Commander of the British forces in 1758.

Saint Andrews.—Origin uncertain. The tradition of an Indian in 1798 (Kilby, p. 114) was "That two or three hundred years ago the French erected a cross upon St. Andrews Point, on St. Andrews day celebrated mass there and gave it the name of St. Andrews." Another Ms., now in the possession of Mr. Kilby, gives an Indian tradition that a cross was erected

there by a French priest named St. Andrews (or St. André). It is probable that the name does date back to the French period. It occurs first in 1770 in the Owen Journal as *St. Andrews Point*; on Wright, 1772; in a letter of 1773 (Courier, CXI.).

In Maliseet, *Qun-nock-wamk'-ook* = the long gravel bar (perhaps Qun-long, amk = gravel). Gatschet has *Kunaskwamkut* = at the gravel beach of the pointed top. In Boyd, 1763, as *Connasquamkook*. This name appears to have been applied to the point at the steamboat wharf, originally called Indian Point (Morris, plan 1784). This point seems also to be that called in Mitchell, field-book, 1764, *Point Lue*, perhaps after an Indian whom he names Lue Nepton, whose real name was Lewis Neptune, mentioned in contemporary records. It is this point no doubt which is meant when the boundary commissioners in 1797 (doc. in possession of W. H. Kilby), asked the Indians whether St. Andrews Point was ever called St. Louis, to which they answered no.

Parish erected in 1786.

Sainte Anne.—P. 1877. For the church established 1872 (p. 205).

Sainte Annes Point.—The Acadian name for the site of Fredericton; retained in the name of the Episcopal parish. On a map of 1755 by Bellin as *Se. Anne*, and upon later maps by Morris. It is still called *See-dan-sis* = Little Sainte Annes, by the Maliseets (see Fredericton). To them St. Annes was once Hart's Island, now Indian Village at Kingsclear.

Saint Anthoine.—A large mission in Kent, so called in Plessis, 1812, and perhaps earlier; persists doubtless in the present settlement of St. Anthony.

Saint Aubin.—Seignior 1684. At Passamaquoddy.

Saint Basil.—(Should be St. Basile). P. 1850. From the church, which was named in 1792: "As the annual mission (visit of the priest from Quebec) was made in the month of June, the title of this church shall be Saint Basile-le-Grand . . . whose feast occurs on the 14th of June."—Archives of the church (Dugald).

Saint Castin.—Seignior, 1689. On the St. John, near Jemseg.

Saint Croix.—P. 1874. Of course from the river.

Sainte Croix Island.—(In Maine. Now called Dohet, which see.) So named in 1604 by De Monts. Champlain tells us, 1613, "le lieu est nommé par le Sieur de Mons, l'isle Sainte Croix." He gives no reason, but Les-carbot states it was suggested by two streams coming into the main one above the island, forming a cross, i. e., the main river and Waweig coming into the lower river and Oak Bay.

Another island of this name, still found on some maps, is that at Cobcook, now called Treats.

Saint Croix River.—Properly Sainte Croix = the Holy Cross. The name taken from the island (which see). Champlain himself uses *Ste. Croix* for the lower part below the Devils Head; the entire river he calls *Rivière des Etchemins*, from the Indians of that region. Wright, 1772, has Great St. Croix. The river above the Devils Head is, in Maliseet, *Skoo'dik*, while below it is, according to Mr. Chamberlain, *Kân-a-tauk'-tâk*.

By Alexander, 1624, called the *Tweede*, "because it doth separate New England from New Scotland."

The St. Croix figured prominently in the boundary disputes, which may be traced in the Courier series and Kilby. At different times the name has been applied to the Seodid, to the Magaguadavic and to the Cobcook.

The lumbermen's names for the rapids, etc., along the river are interesting, and illustrate the most simple principles of names giving. Compare those of the Magaguadavic :

Below Vanceboro.	Scotts Brook.	Ponwauk Rips.
Elbow Rips.	Rocky Rips.	Long Lookum.
Mile Rips.	Meeting House Rips.	Clarks Point.
Tunnel Rips.	Grass Island.	Kendricks Rips.
Hales Rips.	Haycock Rips.	Chepedneck Falls.
Little Falls.	Loon Bay.	Grand Falls.
Tylers Rips.	Canoose Rips.	Phoenix (?) Rips.
Little Pork Rips.	Canoose.	Spragues Falls.
Cedar Island Rips.	Dog Island Rips.	Bailey's Rips.

It will be noticed that these are purely descriptive (p. 182).

Sainte Croix River.—An early name for the Miramichi. Occurs first on Jumeau, 1685, *R. de Ste. Croix*. Explained by St. Valier, 1688, and LeClerq, 1691, as given because the Indians there held the sign of the cross in great veneration before they were christianized. Possibly the Po. de S. Croce of the Italian map of 1560 (Kretschmer XX.) is this name.

Saint Croix Village.—(York). Of course from the river. An old plan marks about here, "Eel Works, Kilmaquac, a deserted Indian Village."

Saint David.—P. 1786. Suggested, no doubt, by the presence of the other saints (p. 204).

Saint Denis.—Seigniory, 1672. In Greenwich.

Saint Francis River.—Origin unknown. On Bellin, 1744, as *Petite R. St. François*; called petite, no doubt, to distinguish it from *la rivière de S. François de Sales*, the name given by St. Valier in 1688 to the Madawaska (which see); on d'Anville, 1755, both are marked.

In Maliseet it is *Peech-oo-ne'-gun-it* = the long portage (*Peech* = long, *oo-ne-gun* = portage), describing the portage from its head to the St. Lawrence. Bonnor, 1820, has *Abatsinegan*.

The parish was erected in 1877.

Saint George.—P. 1786. Suggested, no doubt, by the presence of the other names of saints, particularly Saint Andrews (p. 204). Originally the town was laid out at Letang.

Saint Hilaire.—P. 1877. From the church; suggested by the name of M. Hilaire Cyr, who was a benefactor of it (Dugald).

Saint Isidore.—S. 1875 (p. 208). P. 1881. An agricultural settlement, named probably because St. Isidore was the patron of farmers.

Saint Jacques.—P. 1877. For the church; suggested by the name of the bishop, James (or Jacques) Rogers (Dugald).

Saint James.—P. 1823. Suggested, no doubt, by the presence of other names of saints (p. 204).

Saint John.—C. 1785. Of course from the name of the river.

Saint John City.—Named in 1785 of course from the river. As a map name, however, it is older; Kitchen, 1769, has *S. Johns*; d'Anville, 1772, has *S. John* as a settlement at the mouth of the river. When laid out in 1783 it was named Parr Town, in honour of Governor Parr, of N. S. At one time it was proposed to call it Clinton, in honour, of course, of Sir Henry Clinton, prominent in the Revolution.

In Maliseet and Micmac *Men-ak'-wes*, exact location and meaning uncertain. Rand gives = where they collect the dead seals. Also given as =

many people. As *Menagouache* in 1752 (Archives, 1887, p. excli.), and frequently in French documents with various spellings; corrupted by the English to Monneguash, etc. Here was located in Lescarbot's time the town of *Ouigoudi*, which he describes as a great inclosure upon a hill (see St. John River).

Sometimes, and most properly, surnamed "The Loyalist City."

Saint John, Fort.—Applied to different forts at the mouth of the river; common on the French maps as *Fort St. Jean*.

Saint John, River.—Named by De Monts and Champlain when they discovered it, on the day of Saint John the Baptist, June 24th, 1604; "a river the largest and deepest we had yet seen, which we named the river St. John, because it was on that day we reached it."

In both Micmac and Maliseet it is *Wool-ahs'-took* (which see). It is often said that its Indian name was *Ouygoudy*, etc. Champlain himself states that by the Indians it was called *Ouigoudi*, which is repeated by Lescarbot, but they were probably in error; for (1) neither Micmacs nor Maliseets know the name, nor anything like it, for the river; so persistent are Indian names that one of such importance can hardly be believed to have died out entirely; (2), the name does not appear again in any original document. It is on the maps of Coronelli, 1689, and Jeffreys, 1755, but in the former has the exact form of Champlain, and is doubtless from him directly, while in the latter every old recorded name, even those of Alexander, is retained, but it is entirely a compilation, with nothing new; (3), Lescarbot says but once or twice that *Ouigoudi* is the name for the river, but several times he gives it as the name of the Indian village on the site of St. John. Thus, in his most detailed reference to it (see Jesuit Relations, new ed., i., p. 79), he says the chief Chikoudun "had, in imitation of us, a great Cross erected in the public place of his village, called *Oigoudi*, at the port of the river St. John." Now, there is no case known to me in which the Indians have applied the same name to a river and a settlement; in fact the very nature and mode of giving of Indian names is opposed to such a thing. On the other hand, as the late Edward Jack repeatedly pointed out, the word *Wee-goo'-dy* means in Maliseet a camping ground, or a site where camps or houses are placed; thus they apply it to the site of their village opposite Fredericton, and to other places along the river where they encamp. Hence the name properly applied to the village at St. John, and it seems probable that Champlain mistook a name of the village for that of the river, a sufficiently easy and natural error when he did not know their language. I believe this to be the correct explanation. Haliburton uses the word in his history, but misprinted *Ouangondy*, in which form it is familiar to the people of St. John.

Alexander, in 1624, named it the Clyde, repeated on Jeffreys, 1755; has been said to have been called R. des Ecossais for some Scotch who early settled there, but a mistake (Quebec docs., ii., 567); also supposed to be the Gugida or Garinda of the Ingraham narrative, but improbable (DeCosta in Magazine Am. History, IX., 168, 200).

Saint Joseph, Fort.—The French Fort at Nashwaak, built in 1692; thus on a plan in the French Archives. Called also Fort Nashwaak.

Saint Leonard.—P., 1850. Said to have been suggested by a prominent settler named Leonard R. Coombes, a magistrate.

Saint Louis.—A stream near Quaco, named by Champlain as shown on his 1612 map, but not mentioned in his text; followed on other maps; no doubt for St. Louis de Gonzague, on whose day, June 21st, he probably arrived there.

Saint Louis.—P., 1866. Formerly Palmerston (which see).

Saint Lunario, Baie de.—(Properly Saint Lunaire.) The name given by Cartier to the bay forming the head of Northumberland Strait; he entered it on July 1st, 1534, the day of St. Lunarius (see Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, V., ii., 131). He supposed it to be a closed bay and so describes it; hence many later maps confound it with Miramichi. DeLaet speaks of it as a strait, "Detroit," but shows it as a bay on his map.

St. Mary.—P., 1867. Probably for a church (p. 205).

Saint Marys.—P., 1786. Probably suggested by the settlement here of the Maryland loyalists. A part of it was earlier called Moncton (see).

Saint Nicholas River.—Origin?; possibly for some Indian resident (p. 189). On a plan of 1802 as *Nicholas River*; in a grant of 1811, *St. Nicholas*; Statute, 1822, and Lockwood, 1826, have it *Nicholas*; Cooney, 1832, and all later, *St. Nicholas*.

Saint Patrick.—P., 1786. Suggested, no doubt, by the names of the other saints in the vicinity (see p. 204).

Saint Paul.—P., 1888.

St. Paul.—Seigniory, 1897. In Botsford.

Saint Simons Inlet.—Origin?; Cooney states it is "said to have derived its name from that of a French corvette sunk there after the conquest of Canada." On Bonnor, 1820, as *R. St. Simon*; on plan of 1820, in present form; a plan of 1829 has *Captain St. Simon's Point*, on the inlet, indicating an origin other than that given by Cooney. In Micmac *Winamteak* = a rough, sandy bank (Rand).

Saint Stephen.—P., 1786. Suggested, no doubt, by the other names of saints in the vicinity (p. 204), and not, as has been said (Courier, cxxi.), for some surveyor of the name.

Saint Stephen.—Town. At one time, and so appears on some deeds in 1784 and 1785, it was called *Morristown*, no doubt in compliment to Charles Morris, jr., member of the N. S. Legislature for Sunbury Co., then including all of western New Brunswick.

Salisbury Bay.—On Des Barres' chart of 1781, as *Salisbury Cove*, probably given by him (p. 203).

Salisbury.—P. 1787. Suggested perhaps by Salisbury Bay, to which when set off, it nearly extended.

Salkelds Islands.—For Thomas Salkeld, a Pennsylvania Quaker, to whom they were granted in 1813; he is buried on one of them. On some maps corrupted to Salt Hills Ids. On Wright, 1772, as The Brothers, perhaps, because two of them, much alike; while a plan of 1810 and others have Fothergills. Locally pronounced Sul-kells Islands.

Salmon Point.—(Above Woodmans, Long Reach). Perhaps descriptive. On D. Campbell, 1785. On Monckton, 1768, *Point aux Tourtres* = Pigeon Point; no doubt its Acadian name.

Salmon River.—(Queens). In Marston's Diary, 1785. In Maliseet, *Kchee-min'-pik*. On De Meulles, 1686, as *R. Chimenpy*; on Bellin, 1744, corrupted to *Chimanisti*, which persists with many misspellings through the French maps and records.

Salmon River.—(Victoria). On D. Campbell, 1785; Sotzmann, 1798, has *Saumon* fl. (Fluss).

In Maliseet *Me-duw-nee-kay'-sis* = little Meduxnakeag (which see). On D. Campbell, 1785, as *Meducksinikeck-sis*.

Salmon River.—(St. John). The cove at its mouth was formerly called Holman's Harbour, origin unknown, which is on Blackmore, 1713, and copied by others, French and English; often misprinted through the last century.

Salmon River.—(Kings). In grant of 1786. Formerly extended further down the Kennebecasis, and a modern translation of the name into Maliseet has given us Plumwaseep (which see).

Salt Springs.—Descriptive.

Sand Island.—Miramichi. *Pemamkeak* = a stretch of sand, Rand. See Neguac.

Sapin Point.—French = Fir Point, probably descriptive.

In 1800 in registers of Richibucto called *Pointe au Grand Sapin* (Gaudet).

Saumarez.—P. 1814. In honour no doubt of General Sir Thomas Saumarez, then administrator of the Government of N.B.

Savage Island.—Descriptive of the former residence here of the Indians. In Maliseet it is *Con-nee-o-ta'-nek* or *Nca-ni-odan* (Jack) = Old Town. Here was probably their principal village from very early times. On Morris, 1775, and others, Indian Island.

Scadouc River.—From the Micmac *Oom-skoo-dook*, applied to where the railroad station stands at Shediac. In a grant of 1806, as *Scadouc*; Plessis, 1812, has *Chequodouc*.

It was perhaps this river which Champlain called Souricoua (see Shediac).

Scoodic.—The Passamaquoddy name of the St. Croix from *Skoo-dik*, meaning uncertain; usually connected with *Skoot* = fire, and said to = burnt land. Laurent gives it *Skudek* = at the fire, referring to great fires which swept over the country about 1675; also said = open fields (perhaps opened by fire), and others have been given. Gatschet gives *Skudik* = at the clearings.

In the grant to Michel Chartier of 1695, as *Descoudet*, Boyd, 1763, has *Schooduck*; Owen, 1770, *Scoodic*. This name seems to have applied to the river up to the forks at Grand Falls, and thence up the western branch. It occurs elsewhere in Maine, near Katahdin, and a point on the coast near Penobscot.

Seely's Cove.—No doubt for Justus Seely or Sealye who had a grant there in 1788.

Semiwagan River.—From the Micmac *Say-moo-wak-un-uk*, meaning unknown, but apparently connected with *o-wok-un*, a portage; on De Meulles, 1686, *Kichemagan*.

Serpentine, Lake and River.—No doubt descriptive of the crooked course of both. In Maliseet, the river is *Nal-atek* = (perhaps) a snake, of which our form is a translation.

Sevogle.—From the Micmac *Sa-wo-gelk* (Flinne). On Lockwood, 1826, as *Sewogle*. Rand gives for Little Sevogle, *Elmunakuncheech* = a beaver's hole.

Shediac.—From the Micmac *Es-ed-ei'-ik*, which Rand gives = running far back. On Jumeau, 1685, as *Chédiac*; De Meulles, 1686, as *Chedac*; Coronelli, 1689, has *Epegediac*. Just south of it on Bellin, 1755, is *Nabouiane*.

Shediac.—P. 1827. Of course, from the settlement.

Shediac, Fort.—In documents of about 1755. On the mainland, opposite the Island.

Shediac Island.—By Jumeau, 1685, and others, *I. St. Claude*.

Shediac River.—Either this or Seadonc was called *Souricoua* by Champlain, which Laverdière and Slafter explain as because the Souriquois or Micmacs travelled by it; an altogether unlikely explanation since Indians did not name rivers in that way.

In an early plan the S. branch is Kibougouck.

Sheffield.—P. 1786. No doubt in honour of Baron, afterwards Earl Sheffield, a friend of New Brunswick. (Lawrence, p. 32).

Sheldon Point.—On a chart of 1844; Des Barres, 1776, has Pt. Windham.

Sheldrake Island.—Probably descriptive of the presence of that bird there. In 1768 (Murdoch, II., 405); on Mischeau, 1785, etc.

Shemogue.—From the Micmac *Sim-oo-a-quik*. In a document of 1756 (Parkman, Docs. New France, I., 243) as *Choumougouit*; Des Barres, 1781, has *Shirmoguy*; Plessis, 1812, *Chimigouit*, etc. The Acadians spell it *Chimongouit*, Fr. loc. *Shem'-o-gwe*.

Shegomoc.—From the Maliseet *See-og'-a-mook*, said = still-water lake, i.e., passing without rapids into the stream. On Morris, 1784, as *Shegomuck*. Pro. loc. *Shogomock*.

Shepody.—From the Micmac *Es-ed'-a-bit*. Popularly said to be a corruption of the French Chapeau Dieu (see p. 200), but this is wrong. It occurs first on De Meulles, 1686, as *Chippoudy*; Bellin, 1744, has *Chidopouchi*; d'Anville, 1755, *Chepodi*. The word occurs very often in French documents of the last century, and always in the form *Chipoudi*, etc., with never a trace of the Chapeau Dieu required by the popular etymology. Its first use in the present form is on the Morris 1749 map.

Sherwood Lakes.—Named in 1832 by Moses Perley; one of his Scott names from Ivanhoe (p. 207).

In Maliseet, Mr. Chamberlain gives *Po-ka-te-ka'-tek*.

Shikatehawk.—From the Maliseet *Shig-a-tee-haug'* = where he killed him (?), explained by a story of the meeting here of war parties of Maliseets and Mohawks, who agreed to leave the issue to single combat between the chiefs, which ended in the triumph of the Maliseet. It has also been said to = flat (or with a delta) at its mouth. On maps of Peachy type as *Sigtohacto*; on Morris, 1784, as *Shiktatahawk*; D. Campbell, 1785, *Shicktahawk*.

The Little Shikatehawk is in Maliseet *Shig-a-tee-haug'-sis*.

Shippagan Island.—From the Micmac *Sepaguncheech* = a duck road, i.e., a small passage through which the ducks fly from one place to another (Rand). From this meaning and from the evidence below, it seems clear that this word applied to Shippagan Harbour, and was extended by the English to the island.

On Jumeau, 1685, as *Entrée* (entrance) *de chipaganchich* applied to the gully; De Meulles, 1686, has the same usage and neither apply it to the island; d'Anville, 1755, gives *Chipagan* to the harbour, and *Sortie* (outlet) *de Chipagan* to the gully, and does not name the island. Des Barres chart of 1777 applies it to the island.

It is *Grande Ile de Miscou* in Denys, 1672, and on Des Meulles, 1686, but on later maps down to Des Barres commonly unnamed and made a part of the mainland.

In Micmac it is now *See-bah-gun*, and Miscou is *See-bah-gun-jeech*, but these are probably only the English re-Indianized.

The small island in Miscou Gully is on Jumeau, 1685, I. à *Monsieur*,

while a point on Shippegan, probably Pigeon Hill, is called by him *C. de S. Martin*, followed on late maps, but removed to the S. of Shippegan Gully.

There is a Sippican Harbour in Mass.

Shippegan.—P. 1851. Of course from the island.

Shippegan Gully.—In Micmac, *Umkoombayayk* (alt. Rand) = icy bay.

Shiegas.—From the Maliseet *Say-e-gosh'* = hard to go through (?) In a grant of 1794 as *Shiegas*; Bonnor, 1820, has *Shiegash* or *Tronble some River*, no doubt the translation. Pr. loc. *Sy'-o-gas* or *Sy'gass*.

Simonds.—(St. John.) P. 1839. Doubtless in honour of Hon. Charles Simonds, Speaker of the House of Assembly, but also perhaps for the Simonds family so prominent in the early history of St. John.

Simonds.—(Carleton.) P. 1842. Doubtless in honour of Hon. Charles Simonds (see above).

Simpsons Island.—In Passamaquoddy *Quak-ee-men-ee-quo'-sis* = bog on the little island (*M'quak* = bog, *men-ee-quo'-sis* = little island).

Sisson Branch.—Doubtless for a lumberman of that time. In Maliseet, *Wa-ka'-soon*. Compare *Presquille*.

Sisson Ridge.—S. about 1876 (p. 208). Local name.

Sisters Brooks.—Called by the lumbermen Miss *Nashwaak* and Sister Ann.

Skiff Lake.—Origin? On a plan of 1835. North Lake in Titcombs Survey of 1794.

Soulanges.—Seignior, 1676. In St. Marys and Fredericton.

Southampton.—P. 1833. Probably suggested by its position relative to Northampton.

South Bay.—Descriptive, and probably from the French. On Monckton, 1758, as *Baye de S. W.*, probably its Acadian name; South Bay on D. Campbell, 1785. In Maliseet Mr. Chamberlain gives *A-ku-ma-kwi'-bek* (Alt.)

Southesk.—P., 1879. Suggested doubtless by its position relative to Northesk.

Spencer, Cape.—Origin? On Des Barres chart of 1776, and, perhaps, named for a friend of his (p. 203).

Spy River.—See *Madawaska*.

Spoon Island.—Origin uncertain; supposed to describe its resemblance to the bowl of a spoon, and possibly a translation from the Indian. On D. Campbell, 1785.

Its Maliseet name is uncertain, by some given as *Am-quah'-nis* = spoon island (*Am-quan* = a spoon); Peachy, 1783, calls it *Id. Amquains*, followed by others. By some Indians the latter is given to the point below the island on the east side, where the "old French Fort" is; Monckton, 1758, has it there as *Amiquonish*. Mr. Jack gave me for the island *Hay-yet-paon-nac-cook*, which seems in part like an Indian corruption of *Cueiller* = French for spoon, and for it, or some place near, one Indian gives me *Am-wee-neg-ne-chuk* = jaws.

Spragues Falls.—Doubtless for Abiel Sprague, a pre-loyalist settler on the St. Croix, who later had a farm near there.

Springfield.—P. 1786. Origin? A common name elsewhere.

Springhill.—From the name of the residence of Chief Justice Ludlow, who named it after Springhill, the residence of Governor Colden of New York (Footprints, p. 101).

Spruce Island.—Seems to be the Bald Id. of Wright, chart, 1772.

Spryhampton.—Name of a grant of 1774 to William Spry in Canning and Cambridge, and, of course, named for him (p. 202).

Squaw Cap.—Descriptive, particularly as seen when coming down the Restigouche. In Micmac *Pee-dam-kee'-jos*, probably not aboriginal.

- Stanley.**—S. about 1835, N. B. & N. S. Land Co. (p. 207); in honour of Lord Stanley, then Colonial Minister.
- Stanley.**—P., 1837; repealed, 1838; reestablished, 1846. Of course from the settlement.
- Stewarts Brook.**—In Micmac *Kay-noos-ek* (Flinne).
- Stickney Brook.**—*Minsisnuck* on D. Campbell, 1785.
- Stonehaven.**—S., 1873 (p. 208). By settlers from that place in Scotland.
- Strawberry Point.**—(Newcastle). On Micheau, 1785.
- Studholm.**—P., 1840. In honour, no doubt, of Major Gilfred Studholm, commander at Fort Howe when the loyalists landed, afterwards a settler in this parish.
- Sugar Island.**—Probably descriptive of an abundance of sugar maples upon it. In Maliseet *So-glee-a-men-ek'* = sugar island (*soglea*, from the French *sucre* = sugar, and *meneek* = island), probably an Indian translation of an Acadian name for it, not aboriginal. See letter in Footprints, p. 59.
- Sugar Loaf.**—(Kings, near Clifton). On Campbell, 1788.
- Sugar Loaf.**—(Restigouche). Descriptive. In Micmac *Squa-dicht* = highest point.
- Sullivans Creek.**—In Maliseet *Mool-a-kek'* = it runs deep.
- Sunbury.**—T., 1765; C., 1765; county with new limits, 1785. Origin unknown. Sunbury is a village near London. Also occurs in Pennsylvania.
- Sunnyside.**—S., 1876 (p. 208).
- Sunpoke Lake.**—Possibly arose by confusion with *See-pn-ak'-ik*, the Maliseet name of S. Oromocto Lake.
- Sussex.**—P., 1786. Probably in honour of the Duke of Sussex, son of George III.
- Sussex Vale.**—Occurs first in a S. P. G. report of 1789; said earlier to have been called Pleasant Valley (Allison); called by the Maliseets *S'College*, of course from the Indian College formerly located there (Raymond).
- Swan Creek.**—An English familiarization of the Maliseet *See-wan-kik'* = the cranberry bog (*see-wan* = cranberry). In Munro, 1786, in its present form, and on Campbell, 1788. On Peachy, 1783, it is *Seurank*, which seems intermediate between Maliseet and English.
- Sweep.**—See Plumweseep.

T.

- Tabusintac.**—From the Micmac *Taboosinkik* = a pair of them. (*Taboo* = two, Rand); sometimes given = where two reside. On Jumeau, 1685, as *R. tabochimket*; on Bellin, 1744, *Taboquinquet*; Moll, 1713, and others, place here a *Randingo*, which I cannot locate. Rand gives (Legends, p. 212) a story of a battle between Micmacs and Mohawks here.
- Loc. pro. *Ta-boo'-sin-tac'*; by Acadians *Taboujamteck*.
- Tantramar.**—A corruption of the French *Tintamarre* = a "thundering noise, racket, hubbub"; applied to this river, some say, for the noise of its rushing tides, others for the noise of the great flocks of geese, ducks, etc., which once resorted here. In the Jesuit Relation of 1647, "*tintamarres*" is used for great noises. In a document of 1749 as *Tintamarre*, and the same in La Vallière's Journal, 1750-51. Mante, 1755, has *Tantemar*. The *r* has come in lately; its first occurrence is on Wyld, 1841, as *Tantamar*. In Micmac, *Ad-a-maak'*.
- Tanty Wanty Brook.**—Origin? Occurs also as a R.R. Sta. between Niagara and Buffalo.

Taxis River.—Doubtless for an Indian named Tax who once lived upon it; two Micmacs have told me so, and Cooney mentions an Indian of that name; a plan of 1809 has Tax's River. On a plan of 1801 as *Taxes*.

In Micmac, *Wak-muk* = clear water, which it probably is (compare Rand, Middle River, Wakumtkook = pellucid water). In Maliseet I have *Quico-le-guec* and *Teg-a-twa-getchk*, but both are uncertain.

Tay Creek.—On plan of 1787 as Macktuguack or Tay. Doubtless named by Dugald Campbell, surveyor, who lived at its mouth.

Tay Settlement.—Founded 1819. No doubt named from the creek.

Teagues Brook.—For Jacob Tague, who had a grant there in 1812. In Statute, 1826. In Micmac, *Coo-mooch-ray-a-mik*.

Tedish River.—Doubtless Micmac. In Plessis, 1812 as *Didiche*; Bonnor, 1820, has *Tittisue*. In Acadian, *Tédiche*.

Teetotal Settlement.—Founded about 1842 by settlers from Ireland, evidently upon temperance principles.

Telegraph Hill.—Several hills in N. B. are so named; in 1794 a semaphore telegraph system was established between Halifax and Fredericton, by which signals were telegraphed from hill to hill; but it appears not to have been long in use. Following are all of the hills known to me having the name, but there are doubtless others:

Near Martin's Head.
One near Sussex Vale?
Mount Theobald.
Carleton Hill.

Hill back of Milkish.
Bald Mountain in Queens Co.
Hill at Wordens below Spoon Id.

Temperance Vale.—N. B. and N. S. Land Co. settlement (p. 207).

Teneriffe, Peak of.—So named by Sir Edmund Head, probably in 1849 (Gordon, p. 55, date fixed by a trip he is known to have made in that year). East of this are hills named *Feldspar Mountains* by L. W. Bailey in 1863 (Can. Naturalist, 1864, 91).

Tennants Cove.—Doubtless for W. Tennant, a grantee. In Maliseet *Pes-kay-boc'-sis* = the little *Pes-cay-boc* or Belleisle, showing that the latter name applied to the bay and not to the brook at its head. On the Peachy map occurs here *Quoradumakeg*, which I think must be out of place (see Little River, Kings).

Tête-à-gauche River.—From the Micmac *Too-doo-goosh'*, perhaps = a small river. Cooney, 1832, followed by others, gives it = fairy river; probably not correct. On De Meulles, 1686, as *Tout-gouch*; De l'Isle, 1703, has *Tougouche*. A grant of 1807, has *Tattigouche R.* followed by others. The first trace of the French form that I have found is on Wilkinson, 1859, and was probably introduced by him, and represents an attempt to restore a supposed French origin (p. 200). Pr. loc. Tattygoosh.

Thatch Island.—In a grant of 1767, as *Thatch'd Island*.

The E. Grimross Island is Thatch Island on a plan of 1819.

Theobald, Mount.—Said to have been named by Irish settlers in honour of Father Matthew, whose Christian name was Theobald, the great temperance reformer. He visited America in 1849 and died in 1856. Also Telegraph Hill (which see).

It was doubtless this mountain to which Champlain refers in his narrative of his voyage of 1604; "a little back in the country is a mountain which has the form of a cardinal's hat."

Tiarks Lake.—No doubt for Dr. Tiarks, a British astronomer, who in 1820 was in the vicinity connected with the settlement of the International boundary; he established a station not far from the lake. He was afterwards one of the arbiters in the N.B.—Quebec boundary controversy.

Tidnish.—Doubtless from the Micmac; perhaps the same as Tignish, which Rand gives as '*Maginēchk'*' = a paddle.

Tilley.—S. 1875 (p. 208). In honour of Sir Leonard Tilley, then Lieut.-Governor of N. B.

Tobique.—Probably named by the English for an Indian chief named Tobec who lived at its mouth. This is the tradition of the old Indians themselves, and various documents show that such a chief lived on the St. John (Raymond, Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc. I. 270; also Abbé Le Loutre in one of his letters speaks of "Toubick, chief of the Medoctec Savages"). Several rivers upon the Miramichi were thus named for chiefs who lived upon them (p. 189).

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Several writers thinking it the true Indian name have tried to find a meaning for it; thus Maurault derives it from *Tebok* = night, referring to the gloom in the Narrows! Vetromile has alder trees, etc.

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Many of the minor names were fixed no doubt by the survey of 1838.

The larger branches of the Tobique will be found under their respective names; of the smaller, the Maliseet names are as follows:

Tobique Pt.	<i>Nas-waw'-keek</i> = a Point.
Pool above the village	<i>Mo-scom-o-dusk</i> .
Narrows	<i>Qued-wopag</i> .
Quaker Br.	<i>Met-ee-kay'-sis</i> .
Big Id. Br.	<i>Met-ee'-kek</i> .
Trout Br.	<i>Sko-to-moo-a-se-boo-ok'-sis</i> = Trout Brook.
Three Brooks	<i>Nah-sah-quat-ah-ken</i> ?
Sisson Br.	<i>Me-ga-la-ha-a</i> ?
Burnt Land Br.	<i>Pet-a-we-kek-sis</i> (Pet-kek = an ox bow).
Two Brooks	<i>Wah-ka-soon'-sis</i> .
Dead Br.	<i>Es-ko-took</i> .
Haley Br.	<i>Nes-pee-pa'-doo-ek</i> .
Riley Br.	<i>Na-ta-kay-ik</i> .
Cedar Br.	<i>Cok-squ-ne-kay-way'-ik</i> .
Bread Br. ?	<i>Ip-is-ek'-el</i> .

Tobique Rocks.—(In the St. John below Tobique). In Maliseet, *Haw-men-op-kak* (perhaps *Am-en* = a bend; *wopak*, rocks; *ak*, locative). They are said to be the rocks thrown from St. John by Glooscap after the retreating beaver (p. 195)

Tomogonops River.—From the Micmac *Tumakunapkw* = pipe rock (Rand, from *Tumakun* = pipe, and *opkw* = rock). Good pipe-stone is found on the river. On Baillie, 1832.

Tomocowa Lake.—Origin unknown; perhaps by Mahood for one of his Indian guides.

Tongues Island.—(Near Fort Cumberland). No doubt for Winckworth Tonge to whom it was granted in 1760. By the French, *Isle la Valière* for the Seigneur.

Tormentine, Cape.—Origin uncertain. Elsewhere I have given reasons for believing that this may be a survival of the *Cap des Sauvages*, given by Cartier to North Cape, P. E. I. (Trans. Royal Soc. Can., VII, ii., 18); but I fear that ground is untenable. It is probably connected with C. Tourment = Cape of Storms. On Denys, 1672 as *Le Cap de tourmentin*; Jumeau, 1685, has C. *tourment*; De Meulles, 1686, *tourmentin*; Morris, 1749, *Torment*; D'Anville, 1755, *tourment*; Jeffreys, 1755, Stormy point, while Popple, 1733, has, probably for the same, C. *Savage*. Des Barres, 1781, places it where C. Jourmain now is, and there it remains upon most maps down to Baillie, 1832, which locates it as at present.

It is locally explained as originating in the torments suffered by the early settlers from mosquitoes, etc.

Tracadie.—From the Micmac *Tulakadik* = camping ground (Rand), also said = wedged-shaped (*Toot-a-kun* = wedge; also see Trumbull II.) In Champlain, 1604, as *Tregate*, followed by others. Dudley, Italian, 1647, has *Tigate*; Jumeau, 1685, has *R eraiudi* (misprint?); De Meulles, 1686, *Tracady*; Cooney gives a branch towards Pokemouche *Anscoot*. Little Tracadie is (Rand) *Tulakadeech*.

Tracy Brook.—In Micmac, *Mis-took* or *Mis-ta-gook*. This stream was chosen as boundary between N. B. and Quebec, but as the Patapedia was actually made the boundary by the surveyors, the name Mistook has been transferred on some maps to that river. *Mistouch* on the 1786 survey map.

Trowsers Lake.—Doubtless by the lumbermen for its shape. In Maliseet, *Nictawagpack* = branching in two parts (McInnes); also *Bel-chess-og'-a-mook*, their familiarization of the English Trowsers (Breeches) Lake.

Tryon Settlement.—Founded about 1841. Origin?

Turtle Creek.—(Westmorland). Perhaps descriptive. On a plan of 1787.

Tynemouth Creek.—Origin? In Northumberland, England. Familiarized locally to Ten-mile Creek, and so on Bouchette, 1831.

U.

Udenack.—Perhaps from the Maliseet *Wee-nay-den-ack* (Jack). On plan of 1787 as *Udenack*.

UDENAC - Also called McGallum's brook on map 1859, and McGallum's brook on the map of 1885. A small river in York county, emptying in the Nashwaak river which is a tributary to the St. John River. (Map Division Tray 107)

On the Survey map of 1786 as *Upsatquitch*. Bonnor, 1820, has it as at present. Loc. pr. *Ab-se-quish*.

Micmac names of larger branches under their names; of the smaller,—

Little Falls.

Sag-a-de-ekht'.

S. E. Branch.

To-quu'-dik.

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B
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Tomcoowa Lake.—Origin unknown; perhaps by Mahood for one of his Indian guides.

Tongues Island.—(Near Fort Cumberland). No doubt for Winckworth Tonge to whom it was granted in 1760. By the French, *Ile la Valière* for the Seigneur.

Tormentine, Cape.—Origin uncertain. Elsewhere I have given reasons for believing that this may be a survival of the *Cap des Sauvages*, given by Cartier to North Cape, P. E. I. (Trans. Royal Soc. Can., VII, ii., 18); but I fear that ground is untenable. It is probably connected with C. Tourment = Cape of Storms. On Denys, 1672 as *Le Cap de tourmentin*; Jumeau, 1685, has C. *tourment*; De Meulles, 1686, *tourmentin*; Morris, 1749, *Torment*; D'Anville, 1755, *tourment*; Jeffreys, 1755, Stormy point, while Popple, 1733, has, probably for the same, C. *Savage*. Des Barres, 1781, places it where C. Jourmain now is, and there it remains upon most maps down to Baillie, 1832, which locates it as at present.

It is locally explained as originating in the torments suffered by the early settlers from mosquitoes, etc.

Tracadie.—From the Micmac *Tulakadik* = camping ground (Rand), also said = wedged-shaped (*Tool-a-kun* = wedge; also see Trumbull II.). In Champlain, 1604, as *Tregate*, followed by others. Dudley, Italian, 1647, has *Tigate*; Jumeau, 1685, has *R craiudi* (misprint?); De Meulles, 1686, *Tracadie*; Cooney gives a branch towards Pokemouche *Anscoot*. Little Tracadie is (Rand) *Tulakadeech*.

Tracy Brook.—In Micmac, *Mis-took* or *Mis-ta-gook*. This stream was chosen as boundary between N. B. and Quebec, but as the Patapedia was actually made the boundary by the surveyors, the name Mistook has been transferred on some maps to that river. *Mistouch* on the 1786 survey map.

Trowsers Lake.—Doubtless by the lumbermen for its shape. In Maliseet, *Nictawwagpack* = branching in two parts (McInnes); also *Bel-chess-og'-a-mook*, their familiarization of the English Trowsers (Breeches) Lake.

Tryon Settlement.—Founded about 1841. Origin?

Turtle Creek.—(Westmorland). Perhaps descriptive. On a plan of 1787.

Tynemouth Creek.—Origin? In Northumberland, England. Familiarized locally to Ten-mile Creek, and so on Bouchette, 1831.

U.

Udenack.—Perhaps from the Maliseet *Wee-nay-den-ack* (Jack). On plan of 1787 as *Udenack*.

Uniacke Mountain.—(Westmorland near Bay Verte). Said locally to be for Richard John Uniacke, who represented Sackville Township in the N. S. Legislature in 1783. There is another of the same name near Halifax.

Upham.—P., 1835. No doubt for Joshua Upham, loyalist, a judge of N. B.

Upper Reach.—(York, Nacawiac to Longs Creek.); also Long Reach, also Coac Reach. Descriptive. Used by the French; in the description of the Seignior of Sieur de Bellefond, 1690, as *Longues vues* = long view or reach.

Upsalquitch River.—From the Micmac *Ap-set-quetchk* = a small river. All agree upon this.

On the Survey map of 1786 as *Upsalquitch*. Bonnor, 1820, has it as at present. Loc. pr. *Ab-se-quish*.

Micmac names of larger branches under their names; of the smaller,—

Little Falls.

Sag-a-de-ehk'.

S. E. Branch.

To-qua'-dik.

Jardine Brook.

Little Falls on S. E. Branch.

Jams on N. W. Branch.

Pla-wej-a-wee-guik = a partridge's foot.

Tom-ops-kee-a-geechk.

A-wos'-kook.

Utopia, Lake.—The local tradition, doubtless correct, is that Governor Carleton so named it when it was pointed out to him that the farms assigned to many of the loyalists were under its waters; Utopia was a land of abundance and perfection, but entirely ideal (see *Courier*, lxxviii).

This is confirmed by the fact that the original plan of this grant, made 20th Feb., 1784, to Capt. Peter Clinch and the Royal Fencible Americans, shows the lines run directly across where the lake is, but without in any way indicating it; and another plan of 1829 shows "a reserve to make good the deficiency caused by the Lake Eutopia."

In early records usually spelled *Eutopia*.

In Passamaquoddy *Mes-kee-quas'-gum*, grassy or bulrushy lake, which is descriptive of its outlet, though of no other part.

Upon the earliest plans the islands are all named for trees, fir, hemlock, etc.

V.

Victoria.—C, 1844. In honour, of course, of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Victoria Lake.—Named in 1837 by Mahood, of course in honour of Queen Victoria, whose reign began in that year (p. 207).

Victoria Settlement.—Founded 1841. No doubt in honour of Queen Victoria.

Vilrenard.—Seignior, 1697. In Douglas and Bright and Kingsclear.

Vin, Bay du.—Origin? Occurs first in a document of 1760 as *bay des Ouines* (Murdoch II, 390). Des Barres, 1781, has *Bedouin*; Marston's diary, 1785, *Bedouine*, but upon a plan made by him is the following: "Baye du Vin, so called from the French captain who first anchored here, St. John, 10th April, 1786." Abbé Desjardins, 1796, has *Baie des Winds*; Statute of 1799 has *Bay du Vin*, which has since been the common form; Cooney, 1830, has *Baie des Vents*, and Geener says it is corrupted to *Betty Wind*; the U.S. 10th census Fishery vol. has *Bettaouin*. I am unable to form any opinion upon the origin of the word. One might guess that it is a great corruption of I. Chrestienne of Jumeau and De Meulles. Vin is clearly a later corruption; a local tradition derives it from the finding of a cask of wine, etc. (On a curious coincidence in the name, see p. 198). Pr. loc. in English, not French, fashion.

Vin Island.—In Micmac *Hikt-n'-kook*. Probably the I. Chrestienne of De Meulles, 1686, and hence of Isle Isabel Chrestienne of Jumeau, 1685.

W.

Waasis.—In Maliseet *Tee-e-guan-ik-sis* = Little Rushagonis: Waasis = the baby in Maliseet, and perhaps so called in allusion to its very small size in comparison with the Rusiagornis.

Wagan.—(Branch of Restigouche). Probably from the Micmac *O-wok-un* = portage, which is descriptive. Another origin, however, is given by the 1786 Survey map which has "*Avaganeitz* = Little Knife," (doubtless from *Wokun*, a knife) followed by others, gradually becoming *Wagansis*. This is the usage up to and on Wilkinson's map, 1859, since then, *Wagansis* has been applied to a branch of Grand River, and *Wagan* (or *Waagan*) to this branch

of Restigouche. The lumbermen all use the names now in this way, and pronounce it Wogon.

Wagansis.—See Wagan.

Wakefield.—P., 1803. Origin? At that time it was in York, and there is a Wakefield in Yorkshire, England.

Walkers Brook.—For Commodore Walker, a pre-loyalist settler at Bathurst, who had an establishment here. In a grant of 1776 in its present form.

Wapskehegan.—From the Maliseet, *Waps-ke-he-gan*, or *A-kee-a-quaps-kan-ee-gan*, which Gesner translates river with a wall at its mouth. Shortened by the rivermen to Wapske. On Lockwood, 1826, as *Wapskehegan*.

Wards Creek.—For Lieut. John Ward, a prominent loyalist (Lawrence, 86).

Washademoak.—From the Maliseet *Was-e-tem-oik'*, meaning unknown. In a document of 1756 (Rameau II., 173) as *Owaigermock*; Carver, 1768, has *Iedemueight*; Des Barres, 1780, *Waghjadamogh*; D. Campbell, 1785, *Washadomac*. By Pote, 1746, called *Peteochaek*, of course by mistake; on Monkton, 1758, its mouth, perhaps, is called The Notch. The name seems to have applied to the entire river, but now its upper part is Canaan.

Waterford.—P., 1874. Locally said for that place in Ireland, and suggested by a resident who thought it descriptive of the road between his place and Sussex.

Waterborough.—P., 1786. Said locally to be descriptive, which it is.

Waubigut Lake.—Micmac, said by them to mean White Foot Lake (Flinne). Compare (Rand) *wobegat* = a white foot.

Waugh River.—Probably Micmac, but possibly for a man of that name.

Waweg.—Doubtless from the Passamaquoddy name of Oak Bay, *Wah-quah'-eek*, transferred by the whites to its present position; this is confirmed by its use on Wright, 1772, *Wackweige* (an intermediate form), applied as at present. It is used by Boyd, 1763, as *Wachweig*.

Old Indian name said to be *Im-na-quon-ee-mo-see-keek*.

Weldford.—P. 1835. Origin? Welford occurs twice in England.

Weldons Creek.—On a plan of 1787 in present form.

Wellington.—P. 1814. No doubt in honour of the Duke of Wellington, then approaching the height of his fame.

Welshpool.—Named by the Owens about 1835, in remembrance of that place in Wales, near which was their home.

Westcock.—From the Micmac *Oak-skaak*, meaning unknown, adopted by the French and familiarized to its present form by the English. In a document, 1746 (Le Can. Français, II., No. 55) as *Ouaskoc*, and of 1747 in Parkman Ms. *Wascok*, and French map before 1760 as *Ouskack*. A document of 1749 has *Veskek*, and *Veskakchis* (Little Westcock) a little to the south of it and *Veskok* near Nappan in N.S. On Montresor, 1768, these are corrupted to *West Coup* and *East Coup*. A plan of 1792 has the present form.

Westfield.—P. 1786. No doubt descriptive of its position in the country.

West Isles.—P. 1786. Of course descriptive of their position.

Westmorland.—C. 1785. Probably because contiguous to Cumberland as in England, or perhaps suggested, too, by its marshes, recalling its English namesake.

Westmorland.—P. 1786. Of course from the county.

Whatley Mount.—Said to be for a blacksmith of that name who lived there 90 or 100 years ago.

Whites Brook.—(Northumberland). Said on good local authority to be a translation of *Le Blanc*, for Edward Le Blanc, a native of Cambridge, Mass., who settled here at the close of the revolution.

Whitehead Island.—Descriptive. On Wright, 1772. Doubtless the *Pierre blanche* of the Jesuit Relation of 1611; and perhaps the *Île grasse* on Champlain 1612 map; he had to repair his ship there in 1606; the word may be connected with the English graving, as in graving dock.

White Horse.—Origin? Perhaps suggested by its appearance. In Mitchell's Field Book, 1784, as *White hors*; Owens Diary, 1770, has the present form; D. Owen map, 1796, has *Pinguinhors*, white horse.

In Passamaquoddy said to be *Ug-w'n-sup-sq'* = a place for shags (a kind of duck).

White Marsh Creek.—On Lockwood, 1826. In Maliseet, *Wa-bay-ik-cha-cha-ques-see-boo-oo'-sie* = White Marsh Creek; probably a translation of the English name.

Wickham.—P. 1786. Occurs in Hampshire, England, and once in Quebec.

Wicklowl.—P. 1833. Origin? Occurs in Ireland near Dublin.

Williamsburg.—N. B. and N. S. Land Co. settlement (p. 207). Perhaps in honour of King William IV.

Wilmot.—P. 1869. In honour of Hon. L. A. Wilmot, who in 1868 became the first native Lieut.-Governor of N. B.

Wilsons Beach.—For Robert Wilson who settled here in 1766, and his descendants.

Windmill Point.—(Campobello). Doubtless pre-Loyalist and descriptive. Des Barres' view of Campobello, 1778, shows a windmill on the point.

Winigut Lake.—Said by the Micmacs to = ugly or crooked foot, reason unknown (Flinne). Compare Rand Winekat = an ugly foot.

Woodmans Point.—Occurs in Allen's Journal, 1777; probably opposite Indiantown where a James Woodman formerly lived.

Woodmans Point.—(Mouth of Nerepis). For an English family who settled there about 50 years ago.

Woodstock.—P. 1786. Origin unknown; Raymond thinks descriptive of the "stock of wood," which impressed the early settlers (Raymond, p. 42), more probably suggested by its nearness to Northampton as in England (p. 204).

Woolastook.—The Maliseet name for the St. John. They pronounce it Wool-ahs'-took, or Oo-lahs'-took, with a slight sound of w prefixed; this is their form when near it; when speaking of it from a distance it is *Wool-ahs-ta-gook'* (see p. 193). Said by them to mean good river, i.e. for canoeing, or handsome river; and nearly all students (Rand, Laurent, etc.), agree upon this though other meanings have been given. I believe the meaning is not good or beautiful in an æsthetic but in a practical sense, good for navigation, etc., and it may be best expressed in English as goodly river.

In Rasles' Dictionary, 1691, p. 493, as *Oorastegoo* (Woolastagook with r for l (see p. 196), in Morse (Archives, 1884), 1784, as *Orastook*; its first occurrence with l instead of r is on Bouchette, 1831, as *Walloostook*. It is surprising that a word of such importance does not appear in any of the French maps or records, unless possibly as *Arassatuk* on de Rozier, 1690. Probably persists in Aroostook.

Wolves.—Origin? probably descriptive of the savage character of these rocks, and their arrangement resembling a pack. On Southack map, 1707, as *Wolfe*; in 1710, in Journal of Col. Winslow (Trans. N.S. Hist. Soc., I.) in present form. Bellin, 1757, has it translated *I. aux Loups*.

In Passamaquoddy *A-dog-en-a-deck'*, which, perhaps = storm bound (Mrs. Brown). Champlain in 1604, named them *Isle Jumelles* for a kind of

bird; probably crows, he found there, but he uses also *Isle aux Margos* and *Isles aux Oyseaux* = Bird Islands, followed by De Meulles, 1686, and others; D'Anville, 1755, has *Is. aux Corneilles*, wrongly removed from the coast of Maine.

V.

Yoho Stream.—Origin? locally said to be Indian. On Lockwood, 1826. Also formerly applied to Lake Erina (which see).

York.—C., 1785. Doubtless in honour of the Duke of York, eldest son of George III.

APPENDIX.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

In the preparation of this work I have had assistance in many points from several friends and correspondents, to whom it is here my pleasant duty to tender my acknowledgments and sincere thanks. On the Indian names, the late Edward Jack, who knew New Brunswick better perhaps than any one else, gave me much information. Mr. Michael Flinne, teacher of the Indian school at Eelground, Miramichi, gathered for me many names from the Micmacs, and I have been accustomed to call him my model correspondent. Mr. M. Chamberlain, of Cambridge, most kindly sent me a list of Indian place-names from his unpublished Maliseet vocabulary, and Mrs. Wallace Brown has given me many Passamaquoddy names. That the help given by these students is not mentioned more often in the Dictionary is due to the fact that most of the names supplied by them I have, either before or after receiving their lists, obtained for myself from the Indians, and I have preferred to give my own form; but their lists have been valuable for comparison and control of my own. Rev. W. O. Raymond has given me much aid, especially upon the New England period. From M. Placide Gaudet, by far our best authority upon the history of the Acadians, I have received many more facts than I have used in this paper upon the history of the Acadian settlements. On the naming of the Madawaska parishes, Rev. Father L. N. Dugal has given me full and perfectly reliable information based upon the records of the churches there. Mr. S. W. Kain, whose sympathy with such work as this is an inspiration to its accomplishment, has aided at several points. Mr. Andrew Inches and Mr. Thos. G. Loggie, of the Crown Land office at Fredericton, have been particularly patient and obliging under my persistent questioning. Of others, I wish particularly to mention Father Guay, of Mission Point, Quebec; the late W. F. Bunting, of St. John; Mr. Wm. McInnes, of Ottawa; Mr. John Anderson, of the Barony; Mr. L. Allison, of Sussex; Mr. Louis Mitchell, former Indian member of the

Maine Legislature ; and there are yet others, too many to name, but not without their share in this work.

In gathering data for these studies I have visited nearly all of the Indian settlements in New Brunswick and interviewed their chiefs and other Indians. What always impresses me at such times is the clear-headedness and philosophical spirit (commonly and patronizingly spoken of as intelligence) of the best of the Indians ; how much they are really like ourselves in essentials, and how largely the differences between us are matters simply of education. Of these Indians I have had most valuable help from Newell Paul, chief at Woodstock ; Gabe Acquin, chief at Fredericton ; Tom Barnaby, chief at Eelground ; Polycarp Martin, chief at Mission Point, Quebec ; Frank Francis, chief at Tobique ; Mark Paul, chief at Folly Point ; Joe Presque, temporary chief at Bathurst ; and from Frank and Susan Perley and Mitchel LaPorte at Tobique ; Andrew and Jim Paul at Fredericton ; Gabriel Tomah at Calais, Me., and from others at Gagetown, Apohaqui and elsewhere.

Of general works upon place-nomenclature there are many, but I have been able to consult but few, of which the following I have found most useful :

Taylor, Rev. Isaac. Words and Places. 2nd ed., London, 1865.

Fay, C. E. Our Geographical Nomenclature. Appalachia, III., 1-13.

Harris, C. H. Geographical Nomenclature of South Australia, in Proc. Aust. Assoc. Ad. Sci., 1893.

Chittenden, H. N. On Place-names in the Yellowstone National Park.

In his "National Park." Cincinnati, 1895.

Trench, R. C. On the Study of Words, London, 18th ed., 1882.

Peile, J. Philology. In Literature Primers, 1877.

Century Book of Names.

Dictionary of National Biography.

Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland. Vols. I.-III.

Matthews, Brander. On the Poetry of Place-Names. Scribner's Magazine, July, 1896.

Of works upon Indian philology I have used only the following :

Trumbull, J. H. Indian Names of Places in Connecticut, Hartford, 1881.

On the Composition of Indian Geographical Names, Coll. Conn. Hist. Soc., II., 1870.

And, of course, the vocabularies of Rand, mentioned below, and the following :

Rand, Silas. Lecture on the Micmac Indians, Halifax *Herald*, July 8th, 1886.

There are said to be monographs of the character of this upon the place-nomenclature of European countries, but I have seen none of them. I am not acquainted with any of this character in America, though many lists of greater or less fullness have been published, especially for older names.

On Canadian names, the papers by Bourinot and Reade, mentioned below, are important.

Upon the investigation of New Brunswick place-names there is but little to cite. The very first reference to their origins is found in Cooney's History of 1832 (p. 24), in the following passage, which, therefore, though it contains almost more error than truth, is classic in this subject: "It may here be observed, that nearly all the Rivers in this Province are designated by Indian names, either significant of a personal right, or expressive of some prominent locality. Thus the Etienne, the Barnaby, the Bartholomew, Renous, and others, are called after the respective Chiefs to whom they originally belonged; while the Loosh-tork (now Saint John) signifies Long River; the Restigouche, Broad River; the Miramichi, Happy Retreat; the Nipisiquit, Noisy or Foaming River; the Too-tooguse, Fairy River; the Taboointac, the place where two reside; the Magangudavie, the River of Hills, and the Richibucto, the River of fire."

Cooney is followed blindly by Geener and some others, and hence many of his derivations have become widely accepted. There is some discussion of New Brunswick names by the editor of Plessis' Diary, in *Le Foyer Canadien*, vol. 3, 1865. Very valuable short lists of Indian names in the province are given by Rand in his "Reader;" by Jack in his "Maliseet Legends," though this article is much misprinted, and by Gatschet in his "All Around the Bay of Passamaquoddy." Compiled lists are given by Hind in his Geological Report, and by Kain in the *St. John Sun*, 1886. A paper on "Geographical Names in New Brunswick" was read by Mr. E. Mullen before the Provincial Institute, at St. John, in June, 1894, but not published. Aside from these and some scattered notes in various books and newspapers, I know of nothing on the subject of this monograph. It will be observed that all of the above lists are of Indian names; no attempt has been made to collect others, much less to discuss the entire subject.

The sources of information on New Brunswick place-names, other than those mentioned, are as follows:

On the Indian period, the works by Rasle, Maurault and Laurent are of some value for New Brunswick;¹ Vetromile I find misleading, and based mostly on guess-work, so far as our Indians are concerned. For first known uses of Indian words, the maps by Jumeau and De Meulles, made by experts on the spot, are of the utmost value. That by Peachy is useful, though there are some puzzles in connection with it, and the date given it in this paper (1783) is tentative; there is no doubt its topography and nomenclature belong much earlier. I treat here the relative

¹ A misleading statement as to the value of the chapters on our Indians in books on New Brunswick occurs on p. 98 of Article No. 1 of this series. I there meant worthless in the sense of altogether inadequate, and not in the sense of valueless. Several books have information of use as far as it goes, but nothing like a worthy treatment of the subject has yet appeared.

value of these maps more briefly than would be the case were it not that I am to discuss them fully in the light of the evolution of New Brunswick cartography in the next monograph of this series. Valuable early uses of Indian names are found also in the Boyd Journal, Gyles narrative, and the Jesuit Relations.

On the period of exploration, most important are the works of Cartier and Champlain, and the memoirs by Kohl, Patterson and Howley. Two of my own papers treat of this period.

On the French period, the most important works are those by Denys, the Memorials of the Commissaries, the documents connected with the struggles of 1744-1755 (in Quebec documents and elsewhere) and Francquet's Report, and the maps of Moll, Morris (1749), Bellin, Mitchell, Mante, D'Anville, Jeffreys, Monckton, the Survey map of 1755 and others. In this period, also, the maps of Southack and Blackmore show the movements of the New Englanders and the English.

On the New England period, most important are the Journals of Owen, Boyd and Allen, and the records of the many great land grants of the period in the Crown Land offices at Fredericton and Halifax, and the maps by Morris, Wright, DesBarres and Mitchell's Field-book.

On the early Loyalist period, the records of the Crown Land Office are most valuable. Munro's Report, Raymond's Carleton County, the Courier Series are also important, but the history of this period is yet to be written. The maps by Morris and the two Campbells are also most useful, as are those of the St. Croix and Magaguadavic, made in connection with the boundary disputes.

On the later period to the present there is a wealth of material. Of maps, the chief ones are those by Bonnor (the first printed map of the province of New Brunswick), Lockwood, Baillie, Bouchette, Saunders, Wilkinson, the Geological Survey and Loggie, each, in a way, epoch-making. In addition are the records of the Crown Land office, the Statutes of the province, and many special reports, Cooney's and Gerner's and other local histories, and other records too many to mention.

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ERRATA.

- Page 175, line 23. For Part II., read Part III.
Page 182, 7th line from bottom. For three, read four.
Page 187. For Munquart, read Monquart.
Page 189. For Tignish, read Tidnish.
Page 192. For Lus-took, read Lust-a-gooch.
Page 197. For Letete, read Letite.
Page 198. For Meringouin, read Maringouin.
Page 205. Names Richmond, etc., accidentally inserted twice; omit second set. Line 5 from bottom. Remove Tay.
Page 208, line 29. For Pacquetteville, read Pacquetville.

ADDENDA.

- Page 188. After Iroquois, add Pemwit.
Page 183, line 26. After mother country, add, or full representative government.
Page 189. After Tabusintac, add Pisiguit. Line 31. After Molus, add Nicholas.
Page 191, line 7 from bottom. After allied, add through the Penobscots.
Page 192. Add to Maliseet list, Squasodek, Mactaquac, and possibly Poko-moonshine. Add to Micmac list, Malpec, Kouchibouguac, and probably Tignish.
Page 196, line 12. After treaty, add, see also Shikatehawk.
Page 200. After Bear Island, add Savage Island. After Ox Island, add Burpees Brook.
Page 203, line 11 from bottom. After Springhill, add Tay.
Page 204, line 5. After England, add, and Sunbury, an older name.
Page 208, line 11. After local, add, many of.
Page 212. After Paticake, add Westcock. After Petitcodiac, add Neguac, Nerepis.